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Crowds Protest in Rawalpindi, Kashmir

Bhutto Is Hanged in Pakistan

By Suzanne F. Green

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged today.

According to newspaper reports and prison officials, Mr. Bhutto, 51, who was pale and thin from a year on death row, went to the gallows before dawn in Rawalpindi with his hands tied behind his back and was hanged by the neck for the obligatory 30 minutes before being cut down.

His body was flown to Larkana in his hometown in Sindh province about 400 miles north of Karachi for burial. His family also gathered there.

The officials said that the prison superintendent, Chaudhry Yaqub Mohammed, and his deputy entered Mr. Bhutto's cell between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m., bathed him and allowed him to read from the Koran.

Appeals Exhausted

Mr. Bhutto, convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent more than four years ago, had exhausted his legal appeals before Pakistan's Supreme Court and had steadfastly refused to ask for mercy.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who deposed Mr. Bhutto in July, 1977, in a military coup, rejected appeals from the United States, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, the Vatican and elsewhere to spare his life.

Mr. Chaudhry and his deputy left Mr. Bhutto alone in his cell for



Gen. Zia ul-Haq



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

about half an hour before returning to read the death warrant.

The officials then tied his hands behind his back and led him to the execution platform, where a special magistrate and martial law officials witnessed the hanging.

Special editions of newspapers reported the hanging, but officials delayed an official announcement, apparently to allow a military delegation from China, whose government also had appealed for Mr. Bhutto, to leave the capital first.

[The Associated Press reported that police with bamboo clubs dispersed a crowd of nearly 500 Bhutto supporters who shouted anti-government and pro-Bhutto slogans following traditional

prayers for the dead at a gathering in Rawalpindi.

[The crowd hoisted two Bhutto party leaders, Murtaz Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister's cousin, and Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, his former finance minister, to their shoulders, witnesses said, and chanted slogans such as "Long live Bhutto our leader," "Shame, shame," "Zia the dog," and "Death to Zia."

[In New Delhi, mobs stormed the premises of the United Nations building today to protest the hanging of Mr. Bhutto. In Calcutta, students burned a cloth and an effigy of Gen. Zia at the university campus and shouted, "Long live Bhutto" and "Down With Zia."

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of ordering the ambush of a political rival in November, 1974. In the attack, the gunman missed Ahmad Reza Kasuri but killed the intended victim's father.

Legal recourse to save Mr. Bhutto ended when the High Court in Sindh refused to grant a stay of execution while it heard his case according to Islamic law. Mr. Bhutto's attorneys then gave up hope of challenges through Islamic and constitutional law, according to Murtaz Ali Bhutto, a former communication minister in his cousin's government.

Power of Zia

The end of appeals left Mr. Bhutto's fate in the hands of Gen. Zia, who has the power to grant clemency, a pardon or commute a death sentence to life in prison.

On a day of rumors and official silence, his daughter, Benazir Bhutto, and her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, visited Mr. Bhutto in the Rawalpindi Central prison. They walked to a waiting government car afterward with stony faces.

Visits by other members of his family were canceled. The two (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Cold Shutdown at Nuclear Plant Awaited; Some Residents Return

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 (AP) — Gov. Richard Thornburgh today said that the threat of an "immediate catastrophe" at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant was over, but authorities were waiting for the reactor core to reach a cold shutdown. Only then, they said, would they declare the danger over.

"We can have a sigh of relief," Mr. Thornburgh said on television. "The threat of any immediate catastrophe is over. Now we must face up to the long-term consequences of this event. We have serious public-health problems, environmental problems and economic problems to grapple with."

The governor again warned pregnant women and young children to stay at least five miles from Three Mile Island, and federal officials said that there was a slight risk of further trouble.

[Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said yesterday that he will call for a major inquiry into every phase of nuclear-power generation to find out if the nation should remain committed to nuclear power.

Thomas O'Toole, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

[Mr. Udall, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, said that he planned to begin hearings on the accident in Pennsylvania after this month's Easter recess and to discuss the effects of the accident on the 69 other U.S. nuclear-power plants in operation and the more than 90 plants under construction.

From there, Mr. Udall said, he will press the Energy Department on its announced plan to allow the construction of 500 to 1,000 nuclear-power plants by the year 2000. Mr. Udall said that he wanted to examine the speedup in siting and licensing called for by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in light of the Three Mile Island accident.]

Reports of Human Error

There were reports today that last Wednesday's accident may have been the result of a human error and that the cleanup may take several years and cost as much as \$40 million.

The Chicago Tribune said that the accident has been traced to a backup cooling-system valve that inadvertently was left closed several days before the accident.

The New York Times said that officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimated that it might be four years before the plant is decontaminated, overhauled and reactivated. The Washington Post said that nuclear experts compared the cleanup operation to scrubbing a highly radioactive ring out of a giant bathtub and said that it would cost at least \$40 million.

The technicians first have to cool the reactor. "There is still a potential that some loss of cooling mechanism might still cause the core to become uncooled," said Harold Denton, the director of nuclear-reactor regulation for the commission.

"We are right now developing and looking at plans for the most effective way to bring the reactor to a cold shutdown without an in-

creased leakage from the plant," he said yesterday.

A gas bubble that had threatened to displace the reactor's cooling water, exposing the core and raising the possibility of a meltdown, was eliminated by engineers. This advanced their efforts to reach a cold shutdown, when the reactor no longer would pose any risk of going out of control.

Meanwhile, rescue teams prepared to send a robot into the reactor chamber for an inspection. A spokesman said that the box-shaped device, with wheels for feet, two television eyes and a claw-tipped arm — would give engineers their first look at the reactor and would try to collect a sample of radioactive water from the reactor's core. No time was set for the robot's trip into the plant.

Meanwhile, thousands of people were coming back to the area, and schools outside the five-mile radius reopened. Civil-defense officials estimated that as many as one-fourth of the region's 950,000 residents may have left.

Congress began looking into the long-range health consequences of the accident that began with radiation leak. Officials said that radiation within the reactor containment building remained at lethal doses.

Several congressmen active in nuclear issues, after a briefing by White House and National Security Council officials, said yesterday that radiation from the plant may be released for weeks or even months. Although federal officials say that radiation outside the plant is well within safe levels, many health experts contend that prolonged exposure to even low levels of radiation can cause serious health problems.

Gas Processed

The bubble, a concentration of radioactive and potentially explosive hydrogen and oxygen, was drawn off from the reactor and processed into nonexplosive forms.

The reactor chamber was still under pressure, which meant that any failure in the cooling system could complicate matters.

A cold shutdown takes place when the reactor's water cools to between 100 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit without pressure. Mr. Denton said that the temperature in the nuclear core remained at 280 degrees.

Another problem was the recycling and cleaning of the 250,000 gallons of radioactive water that covers the core.

[Daniel Ford, the executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, called on President Carter "to seek the immediate removal" of Dr. Joseph Hendrie as the chairman of the nuclear commission. The Washington Post reported that Mr. Ford said that Mr. Hendrie was "not fit to be a nuclear regulator." He said that Mr. Hendrie had participated in a "far-reaching cover-up of critical nuclear-safety difficulties."]

Power-Plant Project Halted

PARSIPPANY, N.J., April 4 (UPI) — The General Public Utili-

ties Corp. announced yesterday that it was suspending the construction of its nuclear-power station at Forked River, N.J., to conserve cash after the Three Mile Island accident.

The concern, the parent company of the utilities that own the Pennsylvania plant, said that it would halt the construction of the \$1-billion New Jersey facility indefinitely.

Kennedy Opens Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today opened the first congressional hearing on the accident at Three Mile Island by calling for an independent agency to investigate any future accidents.

On a day of rumors and official silence, his daughter, Benazir Bhutto, and her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, visited Mr. Bhutto in the Rawalpindi Central prison. They walked to a waiting government car afterward with stony faces.

Visits by other members of his family were canceled. The two (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

In Wake of U.S. Accident

Sweden Planning Nuclear Vote

PARIS, April 4 (UPI) — Premier Olof Ullsten of Sweden announced today that he would invite rival political parties to prepare for a national referendum next year on Sweden's nuclear-energy program.

Mr. Ullsten's announcement, in the wake of the accident at the nuclear-power plant at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pa., occurred hours after the opposition Social Democratic Party reversed its stand on nuclear energy and called for such a referendum.

After an emergency party board meeting, Olof Palme, the Social Democratic leader, said: "The referendum will show whether people want an expanded nuclear power program or if they want nuclear energy phased out."

He said that the Social Democrats, who introduced nuclear energy while in power, wanted the U.S. incident evaluated before new energy decisions were made.

The Social Democrats were ousted in 1976 after 44 years in office, partly because of a successful anti-nuclear campaign by Thorbjörn Fälldin's Center Party. Mr. Fälldin's three-party coalition split last October after failing to resolve differences over the fueling of Sweden's seventh and eighth nuclear reactors.

French Reinforcement

Meanwhile, the French government reaffirmed its decision to accelerate its nuclear development program despite sharpened criticism from ecologists fearing an accident similar to that in Pennsylvania.

"The need for a nuclear program is in no way changed by this event," the industry minister, Andre Giraud, said following a Cabinet meeting. "But we will continue to take the utmost care regarding security."

France, along with West Germany, is one of Europe's staunchest supporters of nuclear energy, with 11 nuclear plants in service and 14 under construction or authorized for construction.

Two of the French plants have cooling systems similar to the one

that broke down at Three Mile Island. But French officials insist that important modifications in the security system would make such an incident impossible.

In West Germany, where 13 nuclear power plants are in operation, there was little official reaction, but environmentalists demanded the closing of all atomic plants in both Germany.

Environmentalists in West Berlin, who made a relatively strong showing in the city elections last month, feel that their warnings against atomic power have been vindicated by the Pennsylvania accident and they vow to intensify their campaign.

"Harrisburg is just a confirmation of what we have predicted along," a young West Berliner said at a spontaneous street gathering. "We are demanding the closing of all nuclear power plants in Germany and all countries, West and East."

The news from Pennsylvania hit Switzerland as it awaits the second of two national referendums on the nuclear-power question. Last month, Swiss voters narrowly rejected complicated requirements for nuclear-power construction, including approval of each plant by the people living near it, a condition that the government feared would have shut the three Swiss reactors and prevented more from being built.

Next month, a referendum will be held on a nuclear-safety law. The Three Mile Island crisis casts "a new long shadow over that vote," a Swiss government source said yesterday.

In Denmark, where nuclear power is being debated in parliament, with a final decision on whether to build reactors there scheduled to be made next year, newspapers and opposition politicians pointed to the Three Mile Island accident as a warning of what could happen if Denmark goes to nuclear power.

The reaction in Britain was less severe. Many news stories, most editorial comment and the reactions of several British government officials warned against overreacting to the U.S. accident.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told members of Parliament yesterday that nothing similar could occur in Britain because the British reactors are gas-cooled, rather than water-cooled as the Three Mile Island plant is. There is not as much danger of high pressure or temperature build-up in the British reactors and there would be more time to make critical decisions if something went wrong, according to British nuclear experts.

"I can assure the country that the incident which took place in Harrisburg could not take place here because of the different types of reactors," Mr. Callaghan said in the House of Commons. "We have been very wise in concentrating on a safer type of reactor."

Jamaican Visit Moscow

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI) — Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley will visit Moscow in the first half of this month, Pravda said yesterday.



Youths wave flags by equestrian statue of King Felipe IV in Madrid yesterday to celebrate leftist victory in local elections.

Exiles Claim Fall of Capital Imminent

Kampala Reported Under Attack

NAIROBI, April 4 (UPI) — Tanzanian troops attacked the Ugandan capital of Kampala from three sides today, Ugandan exiles said. The exiles said that the city was almost defenseless and could fall within hours.

A 20,000-man Tanzanian invasion force reportedly stormed and quickly captured the military police headquarters in Kampala. Ugandan President Idi Amin was believed to be in Jinja, 45 miles to the east, when the battle began.

Spokesmen for a shadow government of Ugandan exiles, which was expecting Marshal Amin's downfall, said that the capital could not withstand what they called the final assault and would fall quickly.

The spokesmen for the Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and guerrillas attacked the city from the south, west and north. They said that routes leading east to Kenya had been left open to allow supporters of Marshal Amin to escape.

The Tanzanians' first success in Kampala, according to unconfirmed reports, was the seizure of Marshal Amin's military-police headquarters at Makindye, near downtown Kampala, where hundreds of tortures and murders of suspected opponents reportedly have taken place in Marshal Amin's eight years as president.

The firing erupted after hundreds of Libyan troops evacuated the capital, leaving it defended by only a few hundred marines. Forward units of the invasion force reportedly pushed into the outskirts of the city as the Libyans withdrew.

[Well-informed sources said that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had informed Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, that a way out of Kampala would be left for the Libyan forces. The Washington Post reported from Dar es Salaam.

[The Libyans were reported to be fleeing to Jinja, the Post said. From there, the only escape route for the Libyans would be to cross the Kenyan border to Nairobi, the Post reported.]

The Libyan pullout, reports said, followed a battle yesterday on the main road between Entebbe and Kampala in which the Libyans suffered heavy losses after being ambushed by the invaders.

Spokesmen for the newly formed opposition government, the Uganda National Liberation Front, said that they were giving the civilian population time to evacuate Kampala. Thousands of civilians reportedly have fled Kampala in the last few days.

Runway Repaired

After days of artillery attacks, Tanzanian MiG-21 planes attacked and closed Uganda's international airport at Entebbe in a raid on Sunday. The planes bombed the main runway at Entebbe, sources said, but it was hastily repaired and aircraft had resumed use of the runway yesterday.

Radio Uganda said today that the war had caused more deaths among civilians than among members of the country's armed forces. It said that Mr. Nyerere "has done little damage to the Ugandan armed forces but has succeeded in causing deaths among the civilian population."

Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans — children, men and women — have lost their lives since Tanzania began a series of attacks on Uganda in 1972, the radio said.

As the campaign begins, the Conservatives, who have been in opposition since February, 1974, are strong favorites. Almost every by-election of the last four years has shown a swing to the Tories of at least 5 percent.

Although by-elections usually overstate shifts in electoral allegiance, because they tend to bring out heavy protest votes, the latest opinion polls confirm the general pattern.

A survey by Opinion Research

Spain's Leftists Win Big Cities In Local Ballot

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 4 (NYT) — Socialists and Communists were jubilant today following a leftist sweep of most of Spain's major municipal centers yesterday — a victory that appeared to presage moves toward closer collaboration between the two parties and a further polarization of the nation's politics.

At an impromptu dawn news conference in Madrid's 17th-century Plaza Mayor, Enrique Tierno Galvan, the 62-year-old veteran Socialist who appears likely to become the capital's first freely elected mayor in four decades, predicted that victory in "the battle of the municipality" would lead to victory "in the battle for the state."

An equally euphoric Santiago Carrillo, leader of Spain's well-organized Communist Party, put

aside past criticisms of the Socialists and urged them into a "global accord" with his organization, which in a large number of Spain's province capitals holds the balance of city councilors needed to elect the leading Socialist candidate as mayor.

Suarez Party Drops

The Communists were cheered by a rise in their share of the overall popular vote from 10.7 percent in the March 1 parliamentary elections to a little over 13 percent yesterday. Provisional results showed the Socialists, Spain's second-ranking party, maintaining slightly more than 29 percent of the popular vote while Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center dropped from 35 percent to a little over 31 percent.

Mr. Suarez's spokesmen consoled themselves with having won far more municipal council seats than the left across Spain, but many of these were in thinly populated rural areas. Socialist mayors seemed likely to take office — assuming agreement with the Communists is reached — in the nation's three largest cities: Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia.

Other cities that fell into the leftist column were Zaragoza, Leon, Guadalajara, Valladolid, La Coruna, Malaga, Llerda, Tarragona, Girona and — a complete surprise — conservative Salamanca.

A Communist list triumphed in one provincial capital, impoverished Cordoba, and Mr. Carrillo asserted that Communist mayors would take office in 110 towns and villages.

The government party won one major industrial center, Oviedo, in Asturias, and had a chance of negotiating for another in Santander.

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Sadat, Begin Agree to Install A 'Hot Line' Between Capitals

JERUSALEM, April 4 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said today that a "hot line" will be set up between Israel and Egypt, and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said that Mr. Begin's visit to Cairo had given peace new momentum.

Mr. Begin, briefing the Israeli Knesset (parliament) on his 28-hour visit to the Egyptian capital, said that he and Mr. Sadat had agreed to set up a telephone link of the type that connects Washington and Moscow.

"A direct line will be established between me and him," Mr. Begin told members of the Knesset. "From now on he can contact me directly and tell me what is on his mind and vice versa."

Mr. Sadat met with his senior aides for two hours, then said that his consultation with Mr. Begin had been productive to their negotiations.

"For sure, there is a new momentum for the peace process," Mr. Sadat said. But he was visibly irritated

when asked about Mr. Begin's suitability as a peacemaker. "You shouldn't ask this question," Mr. Sadat said. "These are questions that should not be put at all. We are working [together] and we shall continue to work for peace."

Mideast Pact Crumbles the Matzo Barrier

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI) —

The first Israeli export to Egypt after the signing of a peace treaty with its Arab neighbor will be a shipment of two tons of Passover matzos for the Jews of Cairo and Alexandria.

David Wolf, manager of the Aviv Matzo Factory, said that the 2,000 boxes of matzos, worth \$1,800, were ordered two months ago by the American Joint Distribution Committee for the Egyptian Jewish community.

Jews eat the flat, unleavened bread during the Passover holiday, which commemorates the exodus from Egypt led by Moses. The holiday begins this year on the evening of April 11.

The shipment was originally refused by the Egyptians when it arrived at Alexandria a few days before the treaty signing and was sent back to Cyprus. But Mr. Wolf said the Egyptians have now agreed to accept the matzos.

Distant Quasar Find Reported by Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 4 (UPI) — A satellite has discovered quasars more than 10 billion light-years from Earth, Cape Canaveral Air Station officials said yesterday.

They said that the quasars, detected by the satellite High Energy Astronomy Observatory No. 2, were believed to be the most-distant objects yet to be detected in the universe.

Luns Says NATO Should Remain Vigilant of Soviet Expansionism

BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI) — NATO has insured peace for 30 years but must remain vigilant about Soviet expansionist designs, Secretary-General Joseph Luns said yesterday, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The 30 years of the alliance's existence have firmly established NATO as the most important instrument for the peace and stability of the Western world," Mr. Luns told a special meeting of the NATO council, commemorating the signing of the NATO treaty on April 4, 1949, in Washington. "I have no doubt that for the foreseeable future it will remain so," he said.

Mr. Luns said that in the last 30 years there has been a clear evolution in East-West relations. "The Stalinist hostility and will of expansion in Europe have made way for a far more complex situation. Today, a great number of fields are open to cooperation or at least to discussion with the East."

He added, "But we still have every reason to be suspicious of the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union, not only in Europe but throughout the world."

Three major negotiations initiated in the last 10 years will have a major influence on the future: the strategic-arms limitation talks, the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions, and the Helsinki agreements on security and cooperation in Europe, Mr. Luns said.

Mr. Begin lead an underground movement during Israel's fight for independence.

Mr. Sadat evaded a question on whether his personal relationship with Mr. Begin had improved. "The man has come and he was our guest and I don't see anything that I can comment on," Mr. Sadat said.

In a disclosure contrary to earlier announcements, Mr. Begin said that Egypt and Israel would exchange the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty at a U.S. early-warning station in the Sinai desert. The station is in a UN buffer zone separating Egyptian and Israeli front lines.

Previous plans called for Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali, and the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, to exchange the documents in visits to Cairo and Jerusalem next week.

In Cairo, diplomatic sources confirmed that the exchange will be held in the buffer zone. They said that Egypt had feared that if the documents were exchanged in Jerusalem it might imply recognition of the city as the capital of Israel.

The disclosure came as a surprise. Mr. Begin said yesterday that the ratification ceremonies would be held in Jerusalem and Cairo. He made it clear that this was by mutual agreement.

Mr. Begin also confirmed that the north Sinai town of El Arish will be handed back to Egypt on May 26, the day before he and Mr. Sadat hold their second summit meeting since the peace treaty was signed in Washington on March 26.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat announced yesterday that they would meet again at El Arish May 27 to officially proclaim open borders.

Mr. Sadat agreed with Mr. Begin to allow free movement across the border seven months ahead of schedule.

Mr. Begin said that he would discuss "several agreements on very important issues" that he had reached with Mr. Sadat.

"We are not going to only have peace but cooperation for many, many years," Mr. Begin said.

2 Die in Tidal Wave In Islands off Greece

ATHENS, April 4 (AP) — A tidal wave today reached Crete and some southern Greek islands, killing 2 persons and injuring 11, police said.

The tidal wave sank fishing boats and damaged buildings along the coasts, they said. The Greek weather bureau said that the tidal wave was caused by strong winds combined with a moderate earthquake that occurred yesterday in southern Greece.



FLYING FIREMAN — A recruit dives from a 20-meter-high tower to demonstrate rescue techniques at Rome firemen's show on Tuesday at a training center. He was caught safely.

Iran Backtracks, Bars Autonomy Deals

TEHRAN, April 4 (UPI) — Premier Mehdi Bazargan has reversed earlier pledges and flatly rejected separate political deals with restive tribes pressing for autonomy, in the strongest assertion of the central government's authority since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seized power in February.

Mr. Bazargan's rejection was declared yesterday as the army seized rebel positions in the Turkoman region near the Soviet border, virtually imposing martial law on the strife-torn city of Gonbad-e Kavus, where troops had fought for nine days with Marxist-backed Turkomans seeking regional autonomy.

Speaking in Tehran, Mr. Bazargan warned against "autonomy in the guise of separatism which threatens national unity." He dismissed the possibility of settlements between the government and regional autonomy factions.

His statement reversed last week's government pledges for autonomy for Kurdish tribesmen, promises apparently made to try to end revolt in the western Kurdish region.

Autonomy concessions could be granted only on a national scale for all religious minorities, Mr. Bazargan said, apparently dashing the

hopes of the Kurds, Turkomans and Baluchis, who inhabit the same region, for individual autonomy settlements.

Deserted Streets

In the northeastern Turkoman region, army jeeps sped through the deserted streets of Gonbad-e Kavus and loudspeakers blared appeals to the town's 60,000 residents to resume normal business.

The government's chief mediator, Ali Rasooli, said that all rebel positions were now in army hands. He made no mention of casualties in the fighting, but witnesses reaching Tehran said that 150 persons were killed on the government side of the city and that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary militia inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels.

Fighting flared in the city after weeks of tension between the Sunni Moslem Turkomans and local Shiite representatives of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime. Accusing counter-revolutionaries of provoking a war between the two Moslem sects,

U.S. Is Cautioned On A-Raid Risks

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) —

A government report released yesterday said that protection for civilians in high-risk areas would be "relatively ineffective under any type of nuclear attack and for any amount of warning" from minutes up to two weeks.

The report of the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency was released by Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Mo., who is sponsoring a bill to increase civil defense measures, particularly for 7 million people living near missile sites and Air Force and submarine bases that would likely be the first targets of an enemy attack.

Detailed planning for mass evacuation of people living near 38 targets would receive priority under Rep. Skelton's plan.

287th SALT Talk Held

GENEVA, April 4 (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet delegations met for an hour today in their 287th session at the current round of talks on a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. The next meeting in the negotiations, which began in 1972, was scheduled for next Wednesday.

Regardless of Troop Pullout

Hanoi Approaches China On Re-Establishing Ties

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, April 4 (NYT) — Vietnam called on China today to begin negotiations on the restoration of normal relations next week in Hanoi. It did so without insisting on its earlier condition that all Chinese troops withdraw from Vietnamese territory.

In the text of a note delivered to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, broadcast over Hanoi radio, Vietnam restated its contention that Chinese troops remain on Vietnamese territory in at least 10 places. But the note continued that as a measure of good will, Vietnam is ready to receive a Chinese delegation by Tuesday.

In a news conference in Hanoi today, the deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, said, according to the Hanoi broadcast, that the Chinese delegation need do no more than apply for its Vietnamese entry visas. Vietnam proposed that the talks be held at the level of deputy foreign ministers.

In earlier exchanges of notes, both countries have accused each other of aggression and have differed on whether the Chinese invaders have totally left Vietnam. Vietnam reiterated its contention today, adding that Chinese not only remained on the Vietnamese side but were also entrenching themselves there.

Several points of the border are under dispute, which may explain the difference in views. No Chinese response has been made public yet.

In another development, the government today announced the official results of the referendum held last Friday and Saturday. It said that of 20,788,021 persons who cast votes, 20,147,055 voted in favor of the Islamic republic. It said that all of the 140,966 who voted against Islamic rule live in Tehran.

they pledged themselves to make their long border one of peace and friendship.

The two leaders promised, at the end of a four-day visit to Thailand by Mr. Kaysone, to work jointly for the elimination of guerrilla bases on their border.

The Laotian information minister, Sisana Sisane, said at a news conference following the signing of the joint statement that both countries faced guerrilla opposition. He said that those opposing the Thai government were Communist and qualified those confronting the Laotian government as "reactionaries."

Easy Concession

While in the past Thai Communist guerrillas operated from the Laotian side of the border, no such activity has been reported in many months. Since traditional Thai Communist are aligned with China, and since Laos has moved fully into the Soviet-Vietnamese camp, Laos is not believed to be making an important concession in offering to cooperate against pro-Chinese elements.

Informed sources here believe that Laos stopped supporting the guerrillas long ago, certainly no later than last September, after a pledge by Premier Phan Van Dong that Vietnam would not support subversive activity against Thai land or other non-Communist Asian nations.

Similarly, Thailand is believed to have stopped organizing Laotian anti-Communist guerrilla activities from its territory, although local civilian and military officials in some areas are still believed to connive at such cross-border raids.

China Delays U.S. Claims Settlement

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT) — China has withheld its final approval of an agreement negotiated last month by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, thus holding up other steps in normalizing relations with the United States.

Administration officials here said that the Chinese have given no reason for the delay in signing what is known as the claims settlement. Officials speculated that it was piqued over legislation written and passed by Congress that upholds U.S. ties with Taiwan.

Chinese officials in Peking have already expressed their displeasure over the Taiwan legislation to Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and have issued a public statement to that effect. The bill provides for unofficial relations between Washington and Taipei, and underscores U.S. concern for the welfare and security of the people on Taiwan.

The claims settlement, which was initiated in Peking on March 1, calls for Chinese payments of \$80 million to U.S. business, religious organizations and individuals from

whom the Communist government seized \$197 million in assets when it came to power in 1949.

Officials here said that Mr. Woodcock was authorized to sign the agreement, thus completing action on it, shortly after it was initiated. They indicated that they had expected the Chinese to sign last month.

Other Delays

Until the claims issue is settled, officials here said, the two nations cannot go forward with a comprehensive trade pact, maritime and air agreements or cultural and scientific exchange programs.

Also being delayed is consideration of most-favored-nation treatment for China, which would permit it to pay lower tariffs on goods shipped to the United States, and access to loans from the Export-Import Bank to finance imports from the United States.

U.S. officials said that they believed the Chinese would confine themselves to demonstrating their irritation over the legislation on Taiwan and would not go beyond that to urge a presidential veto.

The legislation, which the administration opposed but finally accepted with some reluctance, was passed by Congress late last week and is working its way through the State Department and the Office of Management and Budget toward the president's desk.

It is due there next week, the officials said. No one here wanted even to venture a guess as to what

the president might do if the Chinese take a hard line and refuse to sign the claims settlement without a veto.

In a related development, officials here said that a recent shift in Chinese emphasis in their plans to modernize their country's economy had altered U.S. prospects for trade with China.

Chinese leaders have recently indicated that they are shifting their attention from heavy industry to the development of light industry and agriculture, largely because they have become aware that China is likely to be able to earn the foreign exchange necessary to finance its original plans.

U.S. officials said that they had seen indications that Chinese technicians and bureaucrats had warned the political leaders of the difficulty. But the leaders had failed to understand it, the officials said, until they were faced with the realities of contracts and loans.

China, Hong Kong Resume Rail Service

HONG KONG, April 4 (UPI) — The first express train from China to Hong Kong in 30 years arrived here today after a three-hour run from Canton, marking a resumption of daily service each way. Among its passengers was the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Murray MacLehose, who had made a 10-day visit to China.

Spanish Leftists Capture Cities in Municipal Vote

(Continued from Page 1) divided over the issue of joining the new Basque regional government, a Herri Batasuna candidate is the leading contender to become the mayor of the province capital, Pamplona.

The growth and consolidation of Andalusian, Basque and, to a lesser degree, Canary Island, Galician and Asturian regional sentiment reflected in this first free municipal voting since 1933 will pose dilemmas for Mr. Suarez's minority government as it attempts to give shape to some form of compromise between an entrenched tradition of centralism and the very loose federalism even independence — envisaged by some radical Basques.

Permanence Platform Moreover, although municipalities have few powers under Franco-era legislation still in effect, Socialist mayors in the nation's big cities will provide the left with a permanent platform to criticize Mr. Suarez's party, which won a four-year mandate by defeating the Socialists in the March 1 parliamentary election.

Socialist and Communist municipal councillors working together will also test and possibly strain relations between the two parties, which have feuded more than they have cooperated during Spain's three-year-old transition to democracy.

Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, has for some time resisted collaboration with the Communists for fear of tarnishing a carefully cultivated image of moderation in post-Franco Spain, but now, to exercise power in the big cities, his party has little choice but to join forces with Mr. Carrillo's organization.

Less reticent than the government, the nation's rightist press lost no time in reacting to the left's victory.

"Madrid Listing Dangerously to the Left," bannered the Francoist

daily El Alcazar, charging that under Mr. Suarez's tutelage, Spain had returned "to 1936" — the year civil war exploded.

Red Map of Nation El Imparcial, a provocative rightist daily, published an alarmist centerfold map of the nation showing most of it red — the province where leftist or regional parties emerged victorious.

In fact, in the capital, Mr. Suarez's party and the Socialists each won 25 council seats, with the Communists providing the left victory margin, although outlying working-class areas voted overwhelmingly for the left. Similarly, in the industrialized province of Barcelona, where the Socialist victory was more emphatic, only one municipality with more than 30,000 inhabitants voted for the government.

The premier has not commented publicly on the election results, but has continued to busy himself with the formation of his Cabinet. But in private, government strategists are congratulating themselves — and the premier — for having called the legislative elections before the municipalities.

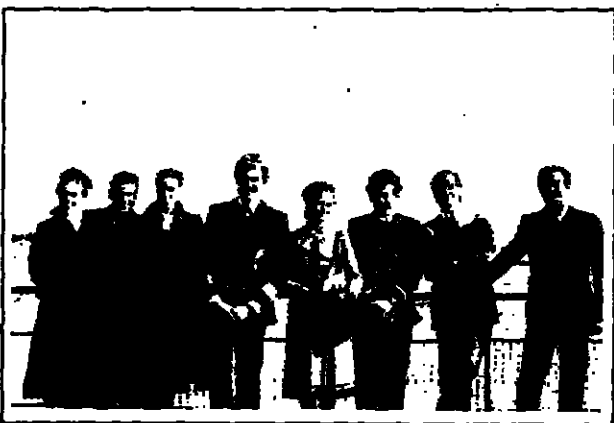
The results of the parliamentary voting might have been much different if it had come after this," observed a political analyst.

Frankfurt Mail Bomb Was Bound for Israel

FRANKFURT, April 4 (UPI) — A bomb that exploded yesterday at Frankfurt International Airport, injuring 10 men, was contained in a package that was bound for Tel Aviv, investigators said today.

The investigators said that the package containing the bomb, which exploded in a Lufthansa mail distribution center, was one of seven at the facility that bore addresses in Tel Aviv.

At Iberia, we're not perfect. That's why we want to grow by being better.



Today, Iberia, the International Airlines of Spain, is the 2nd largest airline in Western Europe and 7th in the worldwide IATA ranking, in number of passengers flown.

The five largest are North American, the sixth is British. And the 7th is our Iberia. Above us a few, below us many.

We have achieved this spectacular growth by working hard to open the world of air travel to more and more people. In one year, we went up two steps in the IATA ranking. Last year, we flew more than 13,500,000 passengers.

And we're proud of our growth. But, we have to recognize that growing so much, so fast, creates some problems. And, as we are human, we're still far from perfect. So we're working hard to improve.

This is Iberia today. But we want to be better.

IBERIA
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MORE THAN 50 YEARS MAKING FRIENDS

First Woman to Run City

Mrs. Byrne Wins Landslide
in Chicago Mayoralty Vote

CHICAGO, April 4 (UPI) — Jane Byrne, who defeated the Chicago Democratic "machine" and embraced it, yesterday was elected the city's first woman mayor with a greater margin than her political patron, Richard Daley, ever received.

Mrs. Byrne promised to work for a new renaissance in Chicago. She thanked the party machine that she had defeated in the Feb. 27 primary election.

Mrs. Byrne, 44, received nearly 70 percent of the vote, a landslide victory over her Republican opponent, Mayor Daley, who received 28 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Byrne's greatest margin was in the 20th ward, where she won 88 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Byrne will be inaugurated on April 16.

Republican Wins Ryan Seat

SAN MATEO, Calif. (UPI) — A switch by Democrats in the final days of the campaign and a low turnout yesterday gave Republican William Ryan a decisive victory in a runoff election to fill the unexpired term of Democratic Rep. Leo Ryan, who was murdered last November in Guyana.

With the 588 precincts tabulated, Mr. Ryan had 52,494 votes; G.W. Holsinger, a Democrat and a former aide to Rep. Ryan, received 37,566 votes.

The runoff election was scheduled because neither Mr. Ryan nor Mr. Holsinger received a majority in the San Mateo County election on March 7. Rep. Ryan was killed after a visit to the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana run by James Jones.

Pledges Integrity

Mrs. Byrne promised to govern with integrity, to concentrate on the city's neighborhoods and "to get the city moving again." The last pledge was an apparent reference to the late President John F. Kennedy, whose picture hangs behind her desk. She has said that she intends to model her administration after those of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Daley that she knew when he was mayor.

Mrs. Byrne was Mr. Daley's commissioner of consumer sales when he died in 1976. She did not go along with his successor, Mr. Daley, and charged that he had committed improprieties in helping arrange a taxi-fare increase. Mr. Daley fired her.

Carter's Tax-Credit Plan Dies in House

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — President Carter's tax-credit plan for "real wage insurance" in effect died in Congress yesterday as the House Budget Committee, in a surprise move, voted not to make room for it in fiscal 1980.

The committee, by a vote of 14 to 11 that included 6 of its 17 Democrats, shattered any hope that the controversial legislation ultimately might be enacted.

The measure had been languishing for two months in the House Ways and Means Committee, with only token support. The Senate Budget Committee postponed a vote, but there was no doubt that it, too, would kill the plan.

Carter Oil-Price Decontrol
Said Not Tied to Tax Plan

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — President Carter will announce plans tomorrow to begin decontrolling oil prices June 1, according to sources said, under a plan that his advisers say is calculated to add about half a percent to consumer prices.

Under the proposal, Mr. Carter's plan to end oil price controls by September 1981, will use existing authority, the sources said. It will depend on the completion of a tax plan the president wants Congress to enact to prevent the oil companies from earning billions of dollars in windfall profits.

At the Energy Department and other agencies, senior advisers expressed skepticism that Congress would enact the levy. It is a variation of the president's crude-oil tax, which Congress rejected in 1977 and again last year.

Officials said the decontrol measure would add 7 or 8 cents a gallon to gasoline prices by the fall of 1981.

At the heart of the Carter plan is a complex oil regulation the Energy Department is expected to issue that will raise prices for "old" oil, which is now selling at about \$5.80 per barrel. Old oil is produced from wells drilled before 1973.

The projected ruling is based, in large measure, on an amendment offered last year by Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, that was vigorously supported by the oil industry. The Wright amendment would have applied world prices, now about \$16.25 a barrel delivered to U.S. refineries, to oil produced from so-called "marginal wells."

The department already has issued a proposed marginal-well ruling that would lift controls on about 900,000 barrels of old oil a day. Roughly 3 million barrels, or one-third of domestic production, is old oil.

Under the Carter plan, "new oil" — production from wells drilled in and after 1973 — also would be raised to the world price from its current controlled level of about \$12.85 a barrel.

The proposed oil tax would limit producer revenues in two steps, first taxing a portion of the amount they earn between controlled price levels and the current cartel price. A second levy would sop up earnings in the event the cartel increases its prices between now and September 1981.

Mr. Carter also will propose that a third category of oil — "new oil" from recently drilled wells — be sold at the world price.

Yesterday, a senior administration official said White House inflation fighter Alfred Kahn "can live with the package." Energy officials said the expected inflation impact of the program would add as little as 1 percent up to half a percent in any given quarter to the consumer price index.

Most sources depicted Energy Secretary James Schlesinger as the major winner in the Cabinet debate over the plan.

British Tories
Will Monitor
Rhodesia Vote

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters) — Lord Boyd, a former colonial secretary, will lead a six-man team to Rhodesia to observe this month's elections there for the Conservative Party.

Lord Boyd, as Alan Lennox-Boyd, was colonial secretary from 1954 to 1959. He has been asked by conservative leader Margaret Thatcher to lead the observer team. The party announced yesterday that the team will spend about two weeks in the breakaway British colony.

The Labor government has refused to send observers because it feared this could imply official recognition of the elections, which it does not believe can end the guerrilla war. The government instead wants internationally supervised elections.

Rhodesia Invites U.S. Observers

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 4 (AP) — Rhodesia renewed its invitation yesterday to U.S. congressional and other Western observers to monitor the elections.

The call was made a day after the U.S. House African Affairs subcommittee killed a proposal to send observers to witness voting in the country.



Jane Byrne, who was overwhelmingly elected Chicago's first woman mayor, is photographed at the Democratic Party headquarters with her husband, Jay McMullen, and her daughter, Kathy.

U.S. Orders Crackdown on Borrowers

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, April 4 — The government, with \$3 billion worth of bad debts on its hands, has ordered a crackdown on students, veterans, small businessmen and others who borrow from U.S. agencies and never pay back.

The Office of Management and Budget yesterday directed federal agencies to adopt tougher collection tactics immediately toward slow-pay and no-pay borrowers.

The government is considering hiring private bill collectors to go after deadbeats on a large scale, officials said.

"Millions of dollars are going uncollected, are collected too slowly or are written off," OMB Director James McIntyre said in a memo to Cabinet officers and other federal executives. "This is a serious situation, indicating major weaknesses in agency collection systems."

The \$3 billion in bad debts, some of them going back to World War

records to help find them, the HEW official said.

Bad debts add to the federal deficit, an OMB official observed, so an improved collection system could reduce the deficit and possibly permit lower taxes.

Los Angeles Times

Talks Resuming
In U.S. Truck
Strike, Lockout

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)

The strike and lockout in the trucking industry reached its fourth day today, but Wayne Horvitz, the chief federal mediator, said that negotiations would resume here tomorrow.

The automobile industry has been hit hardest by the work stoppage, called by the Teamsters, Major car manufacturers closed plants and laid off or reduced the schedules of more than 115,000 workers because of parts shortages.

Officials in the industry said that car production could cease within days unless transit lines were restored. James McDonald, a General Motors executive, said in Las Vegas that GM might close all of its U.S. assembly plants because of the strike, a move that would put a million employees out of work.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said that the government would not immediately seek a back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act. He issued a report that concluded that the stoppage would have to last two weeks for it to have a serious effect on the supply of critical commodities.

The default rate for direct U.S. loans to students is up to 17.3 percent, an HEW official said. In all, there are \$41,181 students who have failed to repay \$702.5 million in direct loans.

Recent college graduates change addresses often, making it harder to find them for loan collection, the HEW official said. In many cases, bills were not sent regularly to student borrowers. The department has hired two private collection agencies on an experimental basis to try to reduce the default rate.

It is now tracking down defaulting students through an elaborate system of cross-checking, and has access to Internal Revenue Service

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But Pentagon Disputes Agency Finding

Risk to U.S. Warhead Is Alleged

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP) — The General Accounting Office and the Pentagon are locked in a bitter and top-secret fight over whether radar fuses on the newest U.S. family of strategic-missile warheads can be jammed, causing them to explode prematurely or not at all.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, has charged in a highly classified report that new Mark 12A warheads for the land-based Minuteman 3 are vulnerable to jamming. That finding has "raised doubts about the future overall effectiveness of strategic forces," according to a GAO source.

However, a Pentagon official involved in missile development called the GAO study "a red herring and annoyance" that "in a technical sense is correct" but "misunderstands how the warhead systems operate."

Calling the matter "extremely sensitive" because the fusing system "is the guts of the weapon," the official said yesterday that the GAO investigators failed to recognize that the radar fuse "has systems to back it up."

Investigation

The GAO report is a result of the agency's investigation last year of the Mark 12A warhead which, when placed on the existing Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missile, will make it the most powerful weapon in the U.S. arsenal.

The Mark 12A carries three hydrogen bombs, called re-entry vehicles. Each re-entry vehicle has a tiny radar set inside that constantly measures the distance to the ground by sending out an electronic pulse and recording how long it takes to bounce back from Earth.

When the radar records the correct altitude for the nuclear burst, it closes the fuse, which begins the firing process that ends with the hydrogen explosion. On earlier-model ICBM warheads, the final fusing was done by a pressure-measuring device that is less precise than the new radar in determining altitudes.

The GAO report argues that the Soviet Union could deploy radar search and jamming equipment to interfere with the operation of the incoming RV radars.

A scientist outside the government who is associated with building strategic-missile warheads said that doubts raised by the GAO are "undirected."

"On the surface, it is very alarming, but how serious is it in a realistic sense?" he asked. He said that he doubted that the Soviet Union would go to the expense of building extensive radar-jamming equipment.

If the Russians did, however, the HEW official said.

Bad debts add to the federal deficit, an OMB official observed, so an improved collection system could reduce the deficit and possibly permit lower taxes.

Los Angeles Times

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"we would go with our backup fuses, although that would leave the warhead not quite as accurate," he said.

He also said he doubted that the Soviet search radar could successfully send false signals that would make an incoming U.S. warhead explode prematurely. They could use such signals to make the radar inoperative, he said.

Different Recollection

The GAO presented its findings on the Mark 12A radar to the Pentagon last summer. At that time, a GAO source said that Defense Department officials "admitted the problem exists" and made provisions to do something about it.

A Pentagon official recalled it differently. "They [the GAO] thought they had uncovered something important and wanted us to

turn things inside out in a crash effort," he said yesterday.

He said that the Pentagon did "a reassessment" of vulnerabilities of the Mark 12A, but that no new conclusions came of it. "One new idea is being pursued in advanced research" for the next generation of warheads, he said.

The GAO, he said, "did feel hurt when we didn't pressure us." Now they are out to put pressure on us.

Earlier this month, the GAO gave a briefing on the fuse to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Research and Development. A GAO source described the members as "quite shocked."

No subcommittee member was willing to comment. However, it was learned that the members generally believe that GAO may be overstating the case and the Pentagon understating its concern.

While the idea of creating a missile "shell game" on the ground seems the least expensive answer to guarding against a Soviet first strike in the 1980s, many officials, including Mr. Carter, are known to believe that it would raise problems for verifying future arms-control agreements.

Last November, the president, with the backing of the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, ordered the Pentagon to examine the option of deploying the MX about a new generation of quick-takeoff planes. The planes could be detected by satellites and thus could be counted under future arms accords.

While the airborne-missile approach would not pose arms-control problems, the new study has led several defense aides to conclude that it is probably too costly to win Mr. Carter's backing.

Some officials also argue that even if Mr. Carter were willing to approve the system, the existence of a cheaper option available in the missile "shell game" would make Congress unwilling to fund the airborne project.

Mr. Carter is expected to make a decision on the MX early next month.

As a result, officials said, the team was likely, later this week, to advise Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that the best solution for coping with the growing vulnerability of existing U.S. missiles would be to construct a "shell game" system for basing in which the new MX rockets would be shuttled around a series of underground silos.

The Air Force study has confronted Mr. Brown and the White House with what a defense aide called "an excruciating dilemma."

On the surface, it is very alarming, but how serious is it in a realistic sense?" he asked. He said that he doubted that the Soviet Union would go to the expense of building extensive radar-jamming equipment.

If the Russians did, however, the HEW official said.

Bad debts add to the federal deficit, an OMB official observed, so an improved collection system could reduce the deficit and possibly permit lower taxes.

Los Angeles Times

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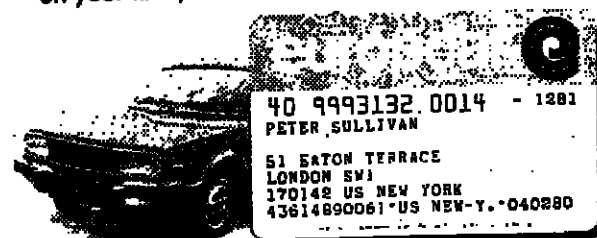
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Breaking the Nuclear Fever

Scientists appear to have broken the fever at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant. The temperature of the damaged nuclear reactor continues to fall and a "cold shutdown" seems in sight. But already, a different kind of fever is evident. Some people worry that the plant may be so contaminated that it must be abandoned. Plenty of protest groups and politicians are ready to bury not just one plant but all nuclear-generated electricity.

There is a spectrum of positions: shut plants similar to Three Mile Island, or forbid building any more new plants, or stop those that are under construction — or finally, the view of people like the Pennsylvania man who says: "I'm angry because nuclear plants all over the country haven't already been shut down."

The anger may turn out to be wholly justified. Once the causes of the accident at Three Mile Island are understood, the risks of repetition — or worse — may seem unreasonably high. Many people may end up agreeing with the woman from Yocumtown, Pa., who said: "I don't know about that stuff, that nuclear. Sounds to me so powerful that man can't tame it right."

It may turn out that economics will decide the issue: acceptably safe nuclear energy may prove so expensive that it could not compete even with energy produced from high-priced oil.

Or it may turn out that the facts of the accident, once understood, will impel a temperate response from the public — maintaining the nuclear option, though with much more stringent safety protections.

But whatever the final decision, it cannot be sensibly reached in feverish haste. One of every eight kilowatts generated in the United States now comes from nuclear plants; in some areas, they produce more than half the electricity. That power cannot easily be replaced. It will take weeks, or months, to

learn what happened at Three Mile Island. There is no special risk in waiting until then to decide what to do about it. There is considerable risk in rushing to judgment.

Getting at the facts will not be easy; does the Carter administration recognize how much harder still it will be to insure that they are credible? Consider the public's ripening attitude toward Official Explanations of Almost Everything. This attitude was born in Vietnam ("light at the end of the tunnel"), bred in Watergate ("I am not a crook") and has been fertilized now and then by such stirring examples of candor as followed Nelson Rockefeller's death. It is compounded by the fear of many laymen about the mysterious, invisible dangers of the atom. Then, on top of all, have come the Metropolitan Edison Company's cheery reports about Three Mile Island.

One way for the administration to fill the credibility gap is to appoint, as Sen. Lowell Weicker urges, a blue-ribbon commission to assess the accident and the future role of nuclear energy. It is an obvious but worthwhile proposal and we endorse it, with two amendments. First, we hope the president appoints such a commission quickly. That might discourage some of the numerous inquiries that are likely to spring up in Congress and elsewhere; their very number would be bound to foster public confusion.

Second, we hope the president resists the temptation to name only technical experts. It might slow the work of a commission if some of its members were not schooled in nuclear science, but there would be compensating merit, and credibility, in having the perspectives of a poet, a judge, or a doctor like Lewis Thomas, the humane commentator on life's mysteries. They would come neither to praise the future of nuclear energy nor to bury it, but to ask the questions that the public wants answered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Regulations, Regulations

A group of lawyers spent a few hours here recently talking about what might happen if the Truth-in-Lending Act were rewritten in two simple sentences. One would say lenders had to disclose the true annual interest rate on their loans. The other would say that the penalty would be for not doing so. Period.

The idea has appeal. The Truth-in-Lending Act, although itself short by modern legislative standards, has already generated over 3,000 pages of regulations and administrative interpretations, and more are on the way. Because of either the law or the huge amount of paperwork — people argue about which — consumers are presented with documents they don't read and probably wouldn't understand if they did; and businessmen are continually wondering whether every "I" needs to be dotted and every "t" crossed — how serious government is about enforcing all these intricate obligations.

The only consensus reached by this meeting of lawyers, as far as we could tell, was that it might be possible to eliminate some, but not much, of the tangle of administrative interpretations. Consumer groups evidently feel that without such detailed rules and regulations business will find ways to conceal useful information from customers. Business groups seem to feel that they will be left unprotected against charges of wrongdoing unless each step they must take is spelled out in advance. Government regulators think they needed to produce all 3,000 pages in the first place to help businessmen know what to do. Nobody, except possibly those who organized the meeting and a few eccentrics who admire plain-spoken English, seemed to take the idea seriously.

We do. And we dwell on this meeting precisely because it says so much about the current onslaught of overregulation that is driving a large part of the nation mad. President Carter had it just right the other day when he described the dealings many Americans have with government as consisting of a "bewildering mass of paperwork, bureaucracy and delay." Unfortunately, the president's remedy — the proposals he has sent to Congress to "reduce, to rationalize and to streamline the regulatory burden" — won't do much good.

The centerpiece of the president's program is an effort to improve the rule-making pro-

cess. He wants to speed it up (something desperately needed) by setting deadlines for agency action. But he also wants to inject more public participation into the process and he wants to require each agency to publish what might be called a regulatory-impact statement. That statement would examine the costs and benefits of alternative methods of reaching the goal the agency has in mind.

Do you begin to see the built-in problem here? This new procedure could conceivably be a help in making wise choices. But any agency that has been using common sense is probably already weighing these costs and benefits. And there is at least as strong a likelihood, if the past tells us anything, that the new regulatory-impact statements would become just one more part of the bureaucratic rigmarole, one more generator of a useless paper heap.

Like the gestures of his predecessors, most of Mr. Carter's proposals deal with the symptoms of overregulation, not its cause. Three thousand pages of regulations and interpretations concerning a single piece of legislation do not spring from some malevolent bureaucratic plot. They are a direct result of the way Congress drafted the law. Bewildered by the complexities that lawyers and others can cook up in relation to the most seemingly simple matters, Congress writes laws that reflect that complexity — carving out exemptions for one interest group after another, delegating too much authority to regulatory agencies and passing the buck to them on politically difficult questions — and expressing all this in a prose that is incomprehensible to any but other people who talk that way.

So the true solution to overregulation can only be found when Congress realizes that cat's-cradle complication is not synonymous with wisdom or fairness. Maybe some of the president's proposed administrative reforms will help. But the most he can do is smooth bureaucratic rough edges. The important part is up to Congress. That is where they write all those regulation-prone and rule-generating statutes in the first place, though you wouldn't guess it from the way they complain about them later.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 5, 1904

YINGKOW, Manchuria — The U.S. consul here has several times directly interfered with Russian soldiers who had arrested Japanese and other foreigners, instead of making representations through the proper channel. As the consul speaks no foreign language and wears no uniform, he may be shot by an ignorant soldiery during some of these notorious-seeking expeditions, and the United States may consequently become embroiled in the war. Another provocation has been the landing in a U.S. press-boat of two Japanese, who were immediately arrested as spies.

Fifty Years Ago
April 5, 1929

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The National Guard has been ordered to protect the Lenoir cotton mills here following 12 hours of fighting between strikers and company officials. The strikers are demanding a 40-hour, 5-day week, a minimum wage of \$20, and better lighting and sanitary conditions. Other Southern textile factories are also facing similar shutdowns. Although the textile industry has recently deserted the North for the Southern states, where cheap labor abounds, it seems the Southern labor force will demand the same remuneration as Northern workers.



Nuclear Mishaps in East Bloc

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Tass disposed of the Harrisburg nuclear plant leak in 200 words last Saturday, but the Soviet national television network made the pressure last 15 minutes.

A quarter of an hour of prime time to allow news analyst Anatoli Ovsianikov to put the blame for the accident on "the power monopolies whose main goal is profit and which do not take all the necessary safety measures."

Soviet newspapers find little room in their pages to report on fear of nuclear radiation; however, they showed no hesitation last week in praising the construction of a new atomic power plant at Khrushchivsk, in the Ukraine, which will be integrated in the "nuclear power network" of the Eastern European bloc. Furthermore, there are no Russian or Czechoslovak names among the world scientists from all over the world who went to the United States last week to study, report and learn from the accident at Harrisburg.

Unfortunate

That is unfortunate, for these Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists could be of great help to their U.S. colleagues, because only the Russians and the Czechs have had the opportunity "to study conditions in areas where radioactivity was more than 1,000 times that considered safe by international regulations."

This statement was made by Prof. Zhores Medvedev, a Soviet scientist who now lives and works in Britain. Three years ago, he revealed the details of a catastrophe that took place in 1958 in the southern Urals, about 100 kilometers from the town of Blagoveshchensk. The accident, he said, occurred because radioactive wastes from Soviet nuclear tests were not buried sufficiently deep.

At the time, Soviet nuclear scientists had warned that it was not a good idea to bury the wastes in the Urals at so shallow a depth and suggested that they be sunk in the ocean. "That solution was rejected as too expensive," Prof. Medvedev reported.

The result was that the wastes overheated, the professor said, and "exploded with the force of a volcano, spraying radioactive particles over hundreds of kilometers."

The authorities, however, refused to evacuate the areas threatened by the radioactive cloud until migrating birds, flying south from Siberia, absorbed and disseminated strontium 90 — proof of the nuclear accident — and until persons who had been irradiated began to show symptoms of radiation sickness. Tens of thousands of persons were contaminated, the professor said, and hundreds died.

Prof. Medvedev's revelations were first greeted with skepticism in the West, but they were soon confirmed by many witnesses, including Prof. Lev Tumennan, a former assistant of Prof. Lev Landau, a Nobel laureate in physics.

Prof. Tumennan, who today lives outside the Soviet Union, went to the Urals by car in 1960, where, he said, "at about 100 kilometers from Sverdlovsk, a road sign informed travelers that stopping along the way and drinking river water was forbidden. The countryside was dead; there was not a living soul around. Only the ruins of a few houses could be seen. I was told later that this is where the nuclear catastrophe had taken place."

According to other witnesses, particularly those interviewed by the CIA during the 1958 Brussels International Fair, the explosion contaminated an area of 15,000 hectares (58 square miles). A number of reports said that hundreds of

persons had died, others said that all agricultural products from the area had been confiscated by the police before they could reach urban markets. And many cases of cancer were noted in the Tchelabinsk region up to two years after the blast.

The Czechs had their own experience, according to spokesmen for Charter 77. In a report published in November, the spokesmen declared that two serious accidents occurred at the nuclear power plant in Jaslovce-Bohumice, in southern Slovakia, since it was installed by Soviet experts in 1973.

The report said that two technicians died Jan. 5, 1976 as a result of a leak of highly toxic carbon dioxide. The second accident took place Feb. 24, 1977 following a leak of radioactive fuel due to faulty installation. In this incident, the radioactivity was spread through the ventilation system.

"Safety measures are extremely strict in Czechoslovakia," the report said, "and they are also practically ignored."

Nevertheless, nuclear accidents in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia, as well as in the other East European countries, are taboo in the press and the authorities never publish any information about them. The Soviet government, for example, refrained from making any statement concerning the nuclear explosion at a military base in an Estonian port on the Baltic on Oct. 25, 1974. It was the newspaper, Soviet Estonia, which indirectly confirmed the incident by publishing, a few days after the explosion, the obituary of more than 30 persons who "died unexpectedly."

The Soviet press, however, often mentions the strict security measures applied in the nuclear program. In an article which just happened to be published after the Harrisburg incident, the Novosti news agency stressed that "security measures in Soviet nuclear plants take up about half of the total cost of the plant, but, naturally, no one would even think of reducing these expenses."

No Protests

It goes without saying that any ecologic protest of a Western type would not be tolerated in the Soviet Union. No information concerning demonstrations, by foes of atomic energy has ever appeared in the Soviet press. This is equally true for demonstrations in the West as well as the very effective protest by the inhabitants of Zadar, in Croatia, who opposed the construction of a second atomic plant in Yugoslavia.

Soviet authorities do not allow any criticism of their nuclear program whether civil or military, despite the fact that in the Soviet Union, as well as in the rest of Eastern Europe, nuclear programs absorb a particularly large part of the national budget and the national effort. Eastern European nuclear plants have a current capacity of 10,000 megawatts (of which 8,000 for the Soviet Union) and new plants are being built to add another 14,000 megawatts before the end of next year.

Although the Soviet Union is today the world's largest producer of coal and petroleum and the second of natural gas, it feels that it must rely more and more on atomic power to avoid an inevitable energy crisis for itself and its allies.

East Germany, for example, expects to cover 40 percent of its electric power needs through nuclear power by the year 2000. And, according to Soviet Academician Ivan Dolgal, "all the increase in electric power capacity of the European part of the nation scheduled for the current five-year plan (1976-1980) will come from newly-built atomic power plants."

There can be no appeal from this decision by the government. This explains the strict censorship of the press, the silence of any foes of atomic power and the public serenity of the governmental authorities, the official propaganda and the establishment scientists.

And for once, dissidents in the Soviet Union are more or less in agreement with the government. Prof. Andrei Sakharov, known as the "father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb," who is one of the main leaders of the human rights movement in that country, and the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner, declared, for example, that "the vital importance of a rapid development of atomic power is evident because in the coming decades it will be the only product available to replace petroleum."

However, the professor added, "men must be able to judge clearly and responsibly without unfounded emotions and without prejudice, the series of problems involved in the development of atomic power."

That seems to be the real problem, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

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The Third World: Essentials of Life?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Third World is now the West's single most important export market. Its governments, ranging from the down-and-outs to the up-and-coming, are scrambling and saving every penny to import the "best" from the West.

More and more evidence suggests, however, that too much of that hard-earned money is being wasted. It is not just a question of gold-plated, bulletproof vests as reported by Zaire's President Sese Seko Mobutu. Nor the large quantities of sophisticated arms bought in excess by the shah of Iran.

Nor is it nuclear reprocessing plants that the Brazilians, for example, find far more complicated and problematical than the Wunderrinder technical planners ever thought. Nor, come to that, is it China installing its first Coca-Cola bottling plant. After all, that is only for the birds of passage on Cook's tours, not for the 900 million Chinese.

Essentials

What they want is food and drugs, the essentials of life, which often play on the do-say thing, anything that uneducated mothers in a desperate environment have for their children. With infant mortality rates that take away 50 percent of a mother's children before they are 10, something "best" from the "West" is like a pie out of the sky.

One example given in a report, "Insult or Injury," published by the London-based Social Audit, is Brand's Essence of Chicken, made by the big British food company Rankin Hovis McDougall. It sells in vast quantities in the Far East, not least to young mothers who have been persuaded by suave advertising into thinking it is worth eight times the price of a common chicken. It is a dark brown, slightly viscous and foaming fluid sold in medicinal portions and labeled as "predigested protein" and "goodness in a digestible form."

A Malaysian consumer group had the essence analyzed. It reported the cost of protein in Brand's Essence of Chicken to be 27 times higher than the cost of protein in eggs and about 130 times the cost of protein in a common local fish.

Another report, recently published by Earthscan, a protégé of the UN Environmental Program, lists in painful detail, page after page, the number of Western drugs — many of them overpriced and falsely labeled — sold to Third World markets. In India, 15,000 branded varieties of drugs are on sale. The Hathi Committee, in its thorough report on the Indian drug industry, concluded that India's health needs could be met by a mere 116 varieties. In Tanzania, a week's dose of penicillin syrup costs only 7 cents, while one injection of a branded antibiotic costs \$21. But in a country where there is one drug salesman for every four doctors it is no surprise to report that a large proportion of doctors prescribe the latter. Yet only in life-and-death situations would it be justified.

In Sri Lanka, soluble aspirin produced by a Western drug corporation, "elegantly presented and heavily promoted," holds 75 percent of the market. But plain aspirin is in most cases equally good and costs less than a third the price. Compared with the baby-food business, however, these peccadilloes pale into insignificance.

According to Prof. James Fox, Boston University, in evidence given last year to Sen. Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, the current world market for infant formula products used in baby feeding is around \$1.5 billion. It estimates that before 1980 the developing world will be spending 1 billion a year on patented nutrients for breast milk. That is more than the World Bank loaned to the nations of Latin America in 1976.

Nestle, Abbot, Cow and Go and Bristol-Myers are companies that at different times in the last four years have come in for a good deal of public attack. Critics have argued that where bottle feeding introduced into poor communities infant mortality rates rise substantially.

In Switzerland, three years ago Nestle successfully brought a law action against a group that had published a pamphlet titled "Nestle Kills Babies." However, the just in his summing up declared: "Nestle in the future wants to spare the accusation of immoral and unethical conduct, the company will have to change its advertising practices."

In the United States, a Roman Catholic religious order, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, sued Bristol Myers for giving false information in a report to shareholders. Two years ago ended at the beginning of last year with the court quiring a mailing to be sent to shareholders containing the company's position and the sister's critique.

Despite the adverse publicity there is hard evidence that baby-food companies are still engaged in public relations campaigns that can have the effect of weaning babies off safe, hygienic, high-tar breast milk onto the vomit of a powdered product adulterated through a bottle of unwashed, over-diluted and used an environment where infection all too easy. For that, too often the ways things are in the slums of Bombay, Lagos, or Manila.

In the global figures of exports and imports between the Third World and the West, these flows of pills and powders make hardly a dent. But on human lives and health they are where North meets South. Can't we, in the international world of the child, do better than this?

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The Politics of Fear

By James Heston

time he himself engaged in the practice. But he thinks that since Vietnam and Watergate, the central control of foreign policy has increasingly been taken away from the president and been weakened by a Congress that is too divided, even among its own leaders, to develop a coherent national policy for the future.

The thesis can be challenged, but even former President Gerald Ford, who is essentially a Capitol Hill man, makes the same complaint — that the Congress, in trying to regain some of the authority it abandoned to "an imperial presidency" in the 1950s and 1960s has swung back too far and may be in danger of developing an "impotent presidency."

The three issues cited above are all essentially foreign policy questions. The failure to develop an effective energy policy can fairly be charged in large part against Carter, for while he identified the issue as the "moral equivalent of war," he did not match his policies to his words.

Still, the Congress has also to share the blame, and here Fulbright's indictment of the legislators has some force. For the Congress concentrated on the popular opinions of the voters and the lobbyists — as did the Executive for far too long — and the failure of both branches to reach a consensus has had serious effects on the value of the dollar and the credibility of the nation in its relations overseas.

The nuclear accident in Pennsylvania is a harder point. Nobo can blame the politicians concerned for concentrating in emergency on the safety of the people and communities of the affected area. But the danger now is immediate threats will put back years the development of domestic nuclear power which is absolutely vital to the development of a nation, the employment of its people, and its progress in competition with the other nations of the world that have atomic energy.

It is, of course, easier and in short run much more popular for members of Congress to cry out for larger military forces on the ground that the Soviet Union is a power and hostile force — as if we did not know it — and to refrain from telling the people that our construction of energy is a potential day without mentioning the infant greater dangers of lagging behind in its development and relying, foreign oil, which we reckon waste.

Fulbright is certainly no defender of President Carter, but he has reason to doubt that he is voted for him; but he is insistent that this is a government of the responsibility and that for too long we have ignored the failure of Congress to supply the leadership that the president for not providing. It is, of course, only half the argument, but most of it is the forgotten half.

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Mosque Is Planned Near the Vatican

Moslem Immigrants Spur Islamic Revival in Europe

By John Lawton

ISTANBUL (WP) — Islam, barely visible in Europe since the medieval fall of Moslem Spain, is making a resurgence across the continent.

Minarets are rising against the skyline in many European cities. A mosque was opened in 1977 in London's Regent Park, and the Vatican is soon to have one as a neighbor.

Although not directly related to the Islamic revival in the Moslem states, the rise of Islam in Europe results partly from the same cause: the refusal of Moslems to accept Western standards and lifestyles imposed upon them.

"Moslems want to live in Europe as Moslems, not as culturally uprooted people," said Khurid Ahmad, formerly the director-general of the Islamic Foundation, an educational trust in Leicester, England. "Europeans should not respect them to imitate the West in all their dealings."

According to an Islamic Foundation survey, there are 25 million Moslems living in Europe — 11.5 million in the Soviet Union, 7.5 million in the rest of Eastern Europe and nearly 6 million in Western Europe. The London-based Islamic Council of Europe says that this makes Islam Europe's second largest religion. It is also the "most misunderstood," Mr. Ahmad said.

The Moslems invaded Europe in 711 and maintained Moslem suzerainty over most of the Iberian Peninsula for almost eight centuries. The Ottoman Empire ruled the Balkans from the 14th to the 19th centuries and, at the height of their power, marched as far west as the gates of Vienna.

"As a result," said Salam Azzam, until recently the secretary-general of the Islamic Council of Europe, "the Moslems invaded Europe in 711 and maintained Moslem suzerainty over most of the Iberian Peninsula for almost eight centuries."

Those events were a watershed for the Indian subcontinent, splitting and demoralizing Pakistan and establishing Indian supremacy. Into this morass of despair and defeatism Mr. Bhutto moved with a sense of purpose, grabbing hold of the strings of power that had been left flapping in the winds of military defeat.

Soon, but not without prodding from friendly Western diplomats and friends, he introduced a new constitution and established a parliamentary system of government. Almost alone, he took a defeated and humiliated nation and gave it self-respect once again.

Behind the headlines that spoke of democratic principles and parliamentary rule, however, Mr. Bhutto maintained martial law powers, and there is ample evidence that the men who surrounded him were no less willing to exercise the intimidating powers of control and reap the financial benefits than the military oligarchy that had preceded them.

By 1962, Mr. Bhutto was emerging as the architect of Pakistan's foreign policy. He was named foreign minister the following year.

For the next three years, Mr. Bhutto skillfully played geopolitics, building ties to China for protection against India and playing off Pakistan's Islamic and Third World states.

Break With Ayub

Throughout this period, Mr. Bhutto was aligned with the right wing of the Moslem League, a link he maintained until he broke with President Ayub over an agreement to meet with Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent.

In short order, Mr. Bhutto left the Moslem League and in 1967 launched his own Pakistan People's Party, the vehicle that would take him to power. He played a crucial role in his country's most traumatic crisis since the partition of the subcontinent two decades earlier.

Mr. Bhutto built his party on opposition to President Ayub and in November, 1968, after violent anti-government demonstrations, he was jailed. By the time of his release in February, 1969, his popularity was immensely enhanced, a popularity that carried over to a landslide victory for his party in West Pakistan in the country's first general election in December, 1970.

While Mr. Bhutto and his party swept to power in West Pakistan, an equally popular figure, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, carried the field in the country's populous eastern wing and laid claim to national leadership. Mr. Bhutto, reflecting the control that the Pakistanis in the west had exercised over their

of the Islamic Council, "Europe has generally known Islam as an enemy and a threat."

Compounding the problem is the character of Islam itself. "Islam is not simply a religion in the limited sense of the word," Mr. Ahmad said. "It is a complete way of life. It fashions the social attitude and behavior patterns of its adherents — their food, dress, marriage and family life, social relations, economic dealings and political sympathies."

Islam frequently clashes with the customs and laws of the secular states of Europe. In a recent British court case, for example, a Moslem teacher was denied time off for prayers during school hours. Similarly, the Moslem requirement for single-sex schools for their children is contrary to the trend in European state education.

Additionally, economic recession has caused the European attitudes toward Moslem immigrants to harden. Although they were welcomed during the 1960s when they filled the lower-paid, more menial jobs that Europeans did not want, they now are being accused of occupying the jobs that unemployed Europeans could fill.

Most West European nations are closed to non-European immigrants. France is offering \$2,000 to each foreign worker who agrees to return home, and in Britain the immigrant problem is becoming an increasingly controversial issue.

"Inevitably, the mass movement of Moslem manpower has created problems," Aramco World magazine said in its January-February issue entitled "Moslems in Europe."

"With customs, culture and religion that differ sharply from those of host countries, Moslem immigrants, like all immigrants, have faced misunderstandings, hostility and, within their own communities, cultural and religious strains," said the magazine, which is distributed by the Arabian American Oil Co.

Common Demands

"Yet," the magazine added, "Islam is now firmly implanted in Western Europe. United by their faith, Moslem immigrants from nations as far apart as Malaysia and Morocco are working together to build mosques, establish Moslem cultural centers, and press common demands for political, economic, social and religious equality with their European hosts."

Among the demands are a recognition of Islamic law, Islamic holidays for Moslem workers, time off work for prayers, and the allocation of public funds and land to build mosques, Moslem cemeteries and abattoirs where animals can be slaughtered according to Islamic rights.

Some nations have taken steps to accommodate their increasingly activist Moslem minorities. Belgium and Austria, for example, recognize Islam as an official religion. But the bulk of Western Europe's Moslems do not live in Belgium or Austria. According to the Islamic Foundation survey, 1.9 million live in France; 1.5 million in West Germany; 1 million in Britain; 500,000 in Italy; 350,000 in the Benelux countries of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; 40,000 in Scandinavia; 25,000 in Spain and 5,000 in each Austria, Portugal and Switzerland.

They include Turks, North Africans, Indonesians, Malaysians and Moslems from Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. "Almost all major Moslem traditions have found new homes in different parts of Europe, and a cross-fertilization of cultures is taking place," Mr. Ahmad said.

The language barrier, one of the obstacles to contact and cooperation between Moslems of different nationalities living in Europe, is coming down as more and more immigrants learn the tongue of their host nation.

The Islamic Council links more than 25 Moslem organizations in Britain, West Germany, France, Scandinavia, Italy, Switzerland and the Benelux states. "Moslems are quickly growing self-confident and developing their own organizations," said the Rt. Rev. David Brown, bishop of Guildford and the Church of England's leading authority on Islam.

More important, they have the support of the oil-rich Moslem states. Saudi Arabia has set up a Federation of International Islamic Schools to provide education for Moslem children whose parents work abroad. It is contributing more than half of the \$20 million needed to build a mosque in Rome, and, with Libya and Kuwait, was a major contributor to the \$7-million cost of London's new mosque.

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Because West Europeans assumed that the foreign workers of the 1960s would stay only a few years and take their savings home, little was done to try to integrate them or provide for their religious, educational and social needs. As a result, those who stayed live in crowded ghettos, almost 20 percent of their children get no proper education and, except in Sweden and Britain, they have few political rights.

Frustration over the lack of opportunities and the rejection of Western norms are not the only reasons for the Islamic revival in Europe, according to Moslem spokesmen.

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"There are so many of you I have been forced to see all you together," he said after circling through the square in a crowd of traffic lanes. He spoke from a chair erected on the steps beneath the basilica.

The outdoor audience provoked traffic jams in Rome as dozens of tourists buses blocked the main roads leading to Vatican City.

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Former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto seated with members of his family during a visit to his prison cell last year. At extreme left is his wife, Begum Nurat Bhutto.

Bhutto Is Hanged After Appeals Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

women were allowed to stay for three hours, instead of the half-hour visits granted earlier.

Mr. Bhutto's defense lawyer and friend, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, for the first time refused to talk to newsmen yesterday, and nobody — reporters, family or lawyers — was allowed near the prison.

Politician Possessed Enormous Talents

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP) — Zulfikar Ali Bhutto possessed enormous talents and intellectual energy.

He could stand in peasant dress before a crowd of 100,000 and bring it to a fever pitch and then just as readily cool the throng with soothing words. In a matter of hours, he could be equally at ease in a tete-a-tete with a diplomat, speaking with charm and sophistication of intricate matters of world affairs.

History is likely to say that he rescued his country in its hour of greatest need, emerging as president following the shattering loss of East Pakistan in the 1971 war with India and rebuilding the nation's confidence and institutions.

And history also is likely to record that he had flaws of character so great that they led him to the gallows.

Nighttime Ambush

The nighttime ambush at a Lahore traffic circle in November, 1974, that resulted in the murder of the father of a political rival was but one of a series of incidents.

It was the dark side of the character of a man who excelled as a student at the University of California at Berkeley and at Oxford, who served as diplomat and foreign minister and ultimately was called upon to lead his country.

Mr. Bhutto is not often remembered for the harshness with which he treated political foes and those whom he suspected of seeking to share his power.

Nor is he thought of as a man who was politically blind to a fundamental aspect of his country's existence — its deep roots in Islam and the role of Moslem conservatism in Pakistani society. Pakistan was founded as a Moslem homeland in the partitioning of the Indian subcontinent. Yet, for Mr. Bhutto, the mullahs, the Islamic leaders, were figures for disdain.

A visitor to Mr. Bhutto's office recalled how their conversation was interrupted by a telephone call, apparently about an issue affecting his Pakistan People's Party. After Mr. Bhutto hung up the phone, the visitor recalled, he slammed his hand against the desk and muttered, "those damn beards, the beards," referring to the Moslem clergy.

When his power began to wane, however, and the opposition became more open, it was the "beards" and the Islamic-based parties that poured into the streets, crying for an end to Mr. Bhutto's rule. Finally, it was a general with fundamentalist beliefs, Mohamud Zia ul-Haq, who spurned international appeals for clemency and ordered Mr. Bhutto to hang.

Mr. Bhutto built his political base as a man of the people, one who stood for the rights of Pakistan's down-trodden peasantry, but his roots were in one of Pakistan's great landowning families and the feudal tradition of Sind province.

He was born on Jan. 5, 1928, into a style of life characteristic of wealthy families under the British Raj. He was no stranger to the good life of Karachi and Bombay, where he was sent to school, and is said to have picked up a taste for expensive Scotch — something which became a liability in an Islamic society.

Mr. Bhutto entered the University of California in 1947 and went on to receive an honors degree in political science. He went from Berkeley to Christ Church College at Oxford where he received his master's degree in jurisprudence in 1952, following which he became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn, London, and began lecturing in international politics at the University of Southampton.

It was this Western-oriented view of the world and an accompanying disdain for his less refined countrymen that Mr. Bhutto brought back with him to Pakistan when he launched himself into the country's turbulent politics in 1954.

His political advance was rapid and within four years he was minister of commerce in the martial-law government of Gen. Ayub Khan, the first of a variety of positions he held in domestic and foreign affairs, including sensitive negotiations with the Soviet Union and with India over the status of Kashmir.

By 1962, Mr. Bhutto was emerging as the architect of Pakistan's foreign policy. He was named foreign minister the following year.

For the next three years, Mr. Bhutto skillfully played geopolitics, building ties to China for protection against India and playing off Pakistan's Islamic and Third World states.

Break With Ayub

Throughout this period, Mr. Bhutto was aligned with the right wing of the Moslem League, a link he maintained until he broke with President Ayub over an agreement to meet with Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent.

In short order, Mr. Bhutto left the Moslem League and in 1967 launched his own Pakistan People's Party, the vehicle that would take him to power. He played a crucial role in his country's most traumatic crisis since the partition of the subcontinent two decades earlier.

Mr. Bhutto built his party on opposition to President Ayub and in November, 1968, after violent anti-government demonstrations, he was jailed. By the time of his release in February, 1969, his popularity was immensely enhanced, a popularity that carried over to a landslide victory for his party in West Pakistan in the country's first general election in December, 1970.

While Mr. Bhutto and his party swept to power in West Pakistan, an equally popular figure, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, carried the field in the country's populous eastern wing and laid claim to national leadership. Mr. Bhutto, reflecting the control that the Pakistanis in the west had exercised over their

Bengali compatriots, forbade his party members to attend a joint congress that would have anointed Sheikh Mujibur's leadership.

Pakistan was "thrown" into a downward spiral of political mistrust and violence, the end result of which was harsh repression in the East, revolt, Indian intervention and a disastrous war.

Mr. Bhutto is often remembered for the role he assumed after the loss of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and it is often forgotten that he played a prominent part in the events that led up to the cataclysm of 1971.

Those events were a watershed for the Indian subcontinent, splitting and demoralizing Pakistan and establishing Indian supremacy. Into this morass of despair and defeatism Mr. Bhutto moved with a sense of purpose, grabbing hold of the strings of power that had been left flapping in the winds of military defeat.

Soon, but not without prodding from friendly Western diplomats and friends, he introduced a new constitution and established a parliamentary system of government. Almost alone, he took a defeated and humiliated nation and gave it self-respect once again.

Behind the headlines that spoke of democratic principles and parliamentary rule, however, Mr. Bhutto maintained martial law powers, and there is ample evidence that the men who surrounded him were no less willing to exercise the intimidating powers of control and reap the financial benefits than the military oligarchy that had preceded them.

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The Art Market

Impressionist Collection Gets £2.2 Million

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, April 4 (IHT) — Sotheby Parke Bernet auctioned 16 out of 18 important Impressionist and modern paintings for a comfortable £2,224,000 Monday, all of them from a private collection, a rare event these days.

So rare that when New York-born Sydney Barlow made it known in the spring of 1977 that, having retired from business, he was willing to part with his small but choice collection of Impressionist and modern masters, there was a scramble between auctioneering groups. Christie's came out on top and had their first important Impressionist sale in New York in their newly acquired American saleroom.

It was a flop. Half the works failed to reach their reserve — the two Cezannes, the Bonnard, the interesting sketch by Seurat, the two very fine pastels by Manet, the two Picassos.

Target Set Too High

The target had been set too high. Two years ago, Impressionism and related styles were going through the worst phase of the depression that has been affecting them by fits and starts over the last five years or so. Buyers kept their cool when confronted with a small study of two apples by Paul Cezanne, only 15 by 24 centimeters, or Edouard Manet's pretty but frozen pastel portrait in shades of bluish gray with touches of light pink.

Monday they did not. Cezanne's "Two Apples" was sold to Jan Kruger of Geneva for \$44,000. Manet's portrait, called "Madame Martin en chapeau noir garni de roses" was knocked down at a huge £264,000, a satisfactory price for Barlow, who had acquired it in 1963 for £77,000. The second Cezanne, an impressive study, one

Prize to Garcia Marquez

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The Colombian author Gabriel Garcia Marquez has been presented with the Georgi Dimitroff International Peace Prize by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. The Bulgarian president, who is on a state visit to Mexico, praised the writer's reporting on the "people's struggles in Angola and Nicaragua."



Corot nude sold for £264,000.

of a series done for the two compositions of the card players, brought a huge £407,000. This is roughly twice the price of \$370,000 paid by Barlow at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York in 1970, and an astonishing figure for a painting that failed to sell only two years ago, illustrating the fickleness of the market.

The "Nature Morte au compotier," which must rank among the greatest pictures done at the turn of the century, when Maurice de Vlaminck painted in an Impressionist palette of fresh colors adding to it all the vigor of Fauve composition, soared to £38,000. That too had failed to sell in May, 1977.

In fact only two of New York's unsuccessful 1977 auction paintings remained stranded Monday.

What turned Sotheby's sale of Barlow's collection into such a success is a combination of factors. First of all there was the improved balance of the auction. Several new paintings were offered for sale and among them were major works with that sort of punch that the eye of a great collector will select. A sketch of a young girl by Pierre Auguste Renoir is a forceful portrait that fully justified its £165,000, even if it had cost Barlow a mere £26,000.

when he bought it at Sotheby's in 1963. Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot's portrait of a woman in the nude sitting by a pool in a forest is a fairly — the only nude portrait of a group of three still available on the market, hence the £264,000. A Wassily Kandinsky landscape painted in Murnau in 1908 is one of the great works of the last period of Fauvism — it is as rare on the market and buyers are more aware of the fact now than they were in 1970, when the painting sold at Sotheby Parke Bernet for \$110,000. Monday one of them paid about three times that figure — £181,500.

What may well be Kees van Dongen's finest portrait anywhere was bought for £94,600 by Ansley Graham of Los Angeles, while a desirable Matisse portrait went to the London trade for £198,000.

Auction Campaign

Major factors in the success must be credited to Peter Wilson's performance as an auctioneer and Sotheby's mastery in staging a campaign — Michel Strauss, the head of the Impressionist department in the background, with his thorough knowledge of the market at all levels, including precisely who is likely to buy what sort of a picture. Equally important is Sotheby's wonderful sense of publicity, with perhaps a little over-dramatic, largely to be credited to the press office, whose importance is increasingly becoming a serious factor in salesmanship. It was the press office that made the most of the theme "a major American collection" which, properly drummed up, had it effect on buyers, even professional buyers.

Wrong Inference

It would be wrong to infer from the Barlow sale that the fortunes of Impressionism and related movements have suddenly risen.

The paintings that were auctioned immediately after were often splendid and sold moderately well and sometimes poorly. A lovely longkind view of the windmill Overschie dated 1872 was cheap at £16,500. A beautiful Pissarro painting of two peasant women in a forest was not exaggeratedly expensive at £143,000, and a marvelous landscape of stacks in a field at Osny, dated 1883, was surprisingly underpriced at £37,400. An amazingly beautiful Venetian view of Santa Maria della Salute and the Grand Canal by Claude Monet in 1908, admirably composed, which will look well in a museum someday, was worth considerably more than the £253,000 it made. In all these cases, the prices fell within the low and high estimate given by Strauss before the sale, showing that professionals have no illusions about the state of the market, healthier than a few years ago but by no means the easy bear market of the best years.

The total for the 81 works that changed hands during the evening's sale reached £5,394,500.



Limited Editions

KNAP is not available throughout Europe, and you will only find this work in the U.S. at the Knave, Knave, Knave, Paris 8th. With a silk blouse of a pullover (KNAP) and a pair of trousers (KNAP) — like the other mod-est clothing.

From the 1972 edition of Simon, Brasseur, Dauphin and Vanel in Brucio. They were old buddies and had come to star in the film based on a Friedrich Duerrenmatt

Fashion

U.S. Models Blooming in Paris

By Nina S. Hyde

WASHINGTON (WP) — The dollar is in trouble on foreign exchanges, and the balance of payments is unbalanced. But one U.S. export is doing better than ever: the American model.

In fact, when the upcoming fashion showings of French ready-to-wear begin in Paris, as many as one out of every four models coming down the runways will be an American.

Many of them have moved to Paris to supply the demand. Others slip in with tourist passports, pay sizable percentages to French modeling agencies, and will slip back home with acceptable cash wages, thicker portfolios of photos, and very pleasant memories.

One such model who has made a new start in the old world is Washington-born Gloria Burgess. She now lives in Paris, works the shows there and in Milan, and does as many as 30 a season — at the rate of about 2,000 francs (about \$475) per show.

Actually she would make better money in New York, Burgess said, since there she would be paid by the hour rather than the show. But she does not enjoy living there and besides, "clothes in Paris are far more fun to wear. In New York even the 'way-out' designs are far more conservative than in Paris."

Select Pool

The total number of models working the Paris shows — including the Porte de Versailles, where hundreds of manufacturers from all over the world exhibit their wares — is in the thousands. But during the week or so of the Paris ready-to-wear presentation, designers tap a select pool of about 75 models, at least 20 to 30 of whom are Americans. Some live in Paris, others arrive in Europe just for the showings in Paris and Milan.

Those large, often extravagant fashion shows, with vast international audiences and hundreds of photographers, are ideal showcases for American models. But more important for those just getting started are the tearsheds they can compile from photo sessions for magazines in Europe.

Pierre Cardin checked out dozens of male models for his recent menswear show in Paris and in reviewing nationalities afterward was very surprised: Each one he had chosen was an American. "I didn't expect it," he said. "But the look and the proportion were exactly right."

He uses a number of American female models, too. "They move quickly. They are professional. You don't have to wait for them," Cardin said. "If [French] models are slow, you must wait. If you say something to hurry them up, it shows in their faces, but with Americans, they are always ready on time."

"French girls are not disciplined, American girls are," designer Karl Lagerfeld said. "Swedish girls — I never liked their looks. Yves Saint Laurent likes the exotics. Me? I like Americans. I like their broad shoulders, their proportions."

Model Marion Womble thinks that a close relationship between designer, photographer and model is an advantage of working in Paris and Milan, too. "In New York you do a show and that's it. In Europe, the people you work with become your friends." Although he averages \$750 a working day in New York, \$450 is typical in Paris — it's still worth it. "Just think of the trips. I was just in Japan with Kenzo," he said.

Marlie Hunt, who now lives in Paris and has four covers of English Vogue to her credit, has another reason for staying — her French boyfriend. "Americans are not 'pretty pretty,'" said model

agency head Karen Mossberg, a former model herself. "But they are personable, outgoing, healthy. They are sportive looking and work very hard. And they are tall and have good skin so the photographers like them."

In addition to the wide exposure of the shows, she said, "the photographers here give them more freedom for pictures. They are often running, moving. And if they are inexperienced, they can learn a lot from people who have worked here a long time."

Mossberg said that her agency advances money to the models before she is reimbursed by the magazine or designer. Besides commission, she said, the agency takes out taxes. French authorities have "looked through their fingers" about proper working papers. "It's okay as long as their taxes are paid," she insisted.

American models are popular in Milan, too. And two years ago, the backstage of at least one designer's show was visited by the police checking for "illegal" models — a few of them hid in an upstairs hotel bedroom until the police left. On another occasion, the police demanded that certain unregistered models leave the show or it would be stopped.

Now, most models working in Italy register with the Questura (police) as well as with the Labor Ministry, and they have no problem working for a short period.

"In France a new law is coming," said Francois Lano, owner of Paris Planning, a Paris modeling agency with a New York office. Meanwhile, he said, you can have a permit to work if you apply before leaving the United States.

But at least one top Paris designer flies a pet American model or two over for the shows — paying air fares and salary and skipping all of the formalities of proper working papers. One French agency told him not to work papers but to come to Paris as a tourist. He arrived for the last round of showings in Paris with \$20 in his pocket. His plane ticket and lodging were provided for him by the agency, which also arranged a wake-up call daily and offered to do his laundry. "If I don't get work, they don't get any money either," Bishop said.

He has been paid as much as 3,900 francs (\$990) for a single assignment — but after the agency took their share, he got about 2,000 francs. "You never see the difference because it all goes directly to the agency," Bishop said. "You might as well just throw it away."

"You know you are being exploited in Paris, but you can't do anything about it," he said philosophically. "I have to think of it as a paid vacation. There isn't any place I can complain if I wanted to."

One place that is not hearing any complaints is the Labor Ministry in Paris. Officially, according to the French consulate in Washington, if you want to work in France you need two things — a *carte de travail* (working permit) and a specific job offer. To get the *carte*, you must apply to the consulate and have them direct your file to Paris, where the authorization is issued.

Before the 1970s you could slip by without a permit, admits a French Embassy official, "but that has all changed now." For the last four years, a serious effort has been made to curb immigration because of increasing unemployment.

"Now we pay people to go back to their countries." But no one is paying American models to go home. If they did, the price would have to be very high.

Actors

The Voice of the Trombone

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — On a summer day in 1972, Claude Dauphin, the French actor with the twinkle in his eye and the shock of white hair, sat pensively in the green hills that join Italy and Austria. In a long break from filming, Dauphin lost himself in thoughts of what — if anything — he would leave behind when he died. He concluded that a great actor was like a trombone — full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

The most famous actor leaves nothing behind," he wrote that night, "his will bequeathes only ruminations, faded costumes and a yellowing letter in a display case. The trombone is only his air."

But Claude Dauphin was not only a "trombone." He died last December at 75. But by then, he had finished a book, just published in France, "The Last Trombones." The book is a novel that non-fiction. On the surface, it recounts the filming in Tyrola Brucio of an Entree Scola film starring Dauphin, Michel Simon, Pierre Brasseur and Charles Vanel. All were bigger-than-life "trombones." Now all but Vanel are dead.

"The Last Trombones" takes off from the 1972 reunion of Simon, Brasseur, Dauphin and Vanel in Brucio. They were old buddies and had come to star in the film based on a Friedrich Duerrenmatt



Claude Dauphin

story entitled "Deadly Game." In it, two former judges and a retired lawyer gather weekly in a 12th-century castle to re-enact famous trials (Dreyfus, Joan of Arc, Louis XVI) and to gorge themselves on pleasant and Chateau Lafite-Rothschild. One stormy night a salesman who has had a flat tire knocks at the door, is tempted inside with promises of food and drink, and in a frightening last scene is tried and sentenced to death.

But Dauphin soon moves backstage in a literary equivalent of Turgenev's "Day for Night," with its behind-the-scenes view of film making. We see the gargantuan Simon throwing a tantrum because, he said, his contract did not stipulate he had to eat pheasant. Simon also refuses to work on Bastille Day, even though he is Swiss. There is an Italian journalist, short, bearded and monocled, doing a story on Simon. For two weeks, he follows Simon, like a dog, but Simon, who Dauphin says has "a voice of pebbles and a puffed cream and a mashed potato face," only tells dirty jokes. In the end, the journalist returns to Milan without a printable word.

Scola introduces a nude Scandinavian beauty to give the film some spice. He hires a flaming homosexual from the Via Veneto to stand in for the macho Brasseur. Finally, Scola tangles with the Duerrenmatt peasant he has found. Unaware of Dauphin's past, he hires him as a double for a scene in which Dauphin says resembles "those dolls that tourists buy in airports in cellophane boxes" — releases cascades of sensual laughter. Scola intends to use her laugh as punctuation throughout, but once on the set, the girl is incapable of laughing.

Dauphin uses these incidents to explore his professional experience and to describe the people around

him with a Felliniesque sense of the absurd. Through the death of Brasseur, Dauphin tells us — perhaps unwittingly — that the great performers in life often disappear.

Son of a poet, Dauphin was a journalist for a short time and the set decorator at the Odeon in Paris. A boulevardier whose charm was his romantic parts in studio comedies, Dauphin turned in the 1950s to serious drama with role in Miller's "Death of a Salesman," Sartre's "No Exit" and subsequently "The Merchant of Venice." A though he did not speak English, first, Dauphin went to Broadway and starred in six plays there. He starred in more than 80 films — from "April in Paris" to Polanski's "The Tenant."

The book came as a surprise to Dauphin's family. They knew he was writing, but he hid his work. After Dauphin's death, the family discovered the book along with several thousand pages of journals, a few short stories and 125 pages devoted to four lyrical discourses each one taking a single word (amour, absence, etc.) as a point of departure. The journals — reportedly critical of prominent figures — the French film world — will be published after Dauphin's 21-year-old daughter Antonia finishes transcribing them.

Cynical Journals

"Claude was always writing," Mrs. Dauphin, an American, recently in their apartment near the Madeleine. "But he was terribly discreet. He never referred to his book. He was superstitious. I didn't know if it would be published."

Dauphin began writing at 69, after he sailed around the world and tried to keep a shipboard log. But in Paris, he trained himself to put down each night and record it day's events as well as description of the people he had met.

The journals — 7,000 pages them — are cynical, according to the family. "Claude had a vision," Mrs. Dauphin. "He knew who was phony and who was not. He had seen a lot."

Dauphin finished "The Last Trombones" in 1978. According to his daughter, he wanted to pay homage to the dying breed "trombones," such as Simon whose Dionysian personalities defied comprehension. In "The Last Trombones" Dauphin says unequivocally that Scola's film will be bad. But Scola has just brought the film out anyway — seven years later — and the title "La Plus Belle Soiree de ma Vie" (The Most Beautiful Night of My Life), and to general critical praise. Le Monde called it "brilliant, amusing, unusual," and termed Dauphin's acting "perfect. The public will be able to decide who is full of hot air."

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APRIL 1979

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For example, by investing more than 200 billion lire in the research field each year. The Fiat Research Centre, employing 1200 people, is comparable to the largest European and American complexes. The Automobile Group sells 50% of its production abroad. One model, the 127, has been the most sold car in Europe for years.

The Ritmo, introduced

in 1978, is the first model of a new generation of Fiat automobiles; it puts together and sums up all the work done in recent years in technology and production plants, techniques, and planning and experimental methods.

The strong points of the Ritmo are: its aerodynamics, the use of interior space, comfort, safety and the high standard of component engineering.

Fiat truck production is spread, through a sophisticated system of productive integration, over

a series of plants not only in Italy, but also in France and Germany. Moreover, important European construction firms have contributed to the development of Fiat factories in Italy for diesel engine production.

Fiat also takes part in the important programmes of the European aeronautics industry, along with English, French and German specialists.

At the same time, with other international firms, Fiat Engineering prepares and carries out

projects for the necessary infrastructures of developing countries.

Fiat-Allis constitutes one of the world's largest companies producing construction machinery, while Comau automated production systems and machine tools are used by Europe's and the world's main mechanical industries.

These then are the parts of the dialogue Fiat has helped to establish between Italy, Europe and the rest of the world, showing, by its commitment to progress, its own will to carry on.

FIAT

Clears Way for Final Accord

EEC Endorses New Trade Pact

LUXEMBOURG, April 4 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community today conditionally endorsed provisions of a new international trade accord, clearing the way for the world's major trading nations to initial the pact April 11.

The endorsement by the EEC Council of Ministers early this morning follows similar approval by the United States and Japan of the pact that will regulate world trade through the next decade.

If last-minute objections by Italy are overcome — and several officials said the general feeling was that they would be — the decision would mark the climax of five years of negotiations in the current talks by 99 countries to draw up a successor to the Kennedy Round trade treaty as part of an effort to usher in a "new world economic order."

The EEC foreign ministers gave their negotiators a provisional go-ahead to initial most parts of the complex document that would institute "codes of conduct" to eliminate non-tariff barriers to world trade while reducing tariffs 25 to 30 percent over an eight-year period.

Some Conditions

But the ministers made their acceptance of the package conditional on the lifting of some last-minute Italian reservations. They also refused to approve immediately a controversial "safeguards code" that would give the signatories the right to protect domestic industries being hurt by imports.

French Trade Minister Jean-François Deniau, in outlining the EEC's stand worked out in nearly 15 hours of grueling talks, said it was a "positive step for the European Community."

Once the negotiators initial the package in Geneva, the participating governments will go over the fine print to iron out possible minor differences, then sign a revised "final act." This pact would be implemented separately in each country through legislative ratification.

For the moment, EEC officials are looking to Washington to see how fast Congress adopts authorizing legislation needed to implement the treaty. President Carter officially notified Congress in January of the U.S. intention to accept the pact, initiating a legislative process expected to continue through September (IHT, Jan. 5). When the administration receives the final agreement, Mr. Carter will submit it and implementing legislation to Congress, which must accept or reject the pact as a whole.

European Victories

The French in particular are insisting that the U.S. legislation fully embody the provisions of the new agreement. Mr. Deniau underscored this concern, saying: "We are aware the U.S. administration cannot engage the United States in an agreement and we cannot engage the community until we see how these commitments are translated into law."

The French minister emphasized in his remarks to the press the victories he believed the Europeans had achieved over the United States, including "the end of the arbitrary U.S. import policy" on textiles and final U.S. acceptance of the EEC's agricultural policy "after 20 years of fighting."

Aside from the unexpected Italian objections to some parts of the proposed treaty dealing with grapes, textiles, paper and baby beef, the major complication in the treaty negotiations today was the council's refusal to approve the so-

called "safeguards clause" as it now stands. The EEC is seeking a code which allows the selective use of import restrictions against any one country whose products are hurting the domestic sector. The developing nations argue it should apply to all countries shipping the harmful product, or none.

"That will definitely have to be negotiated at a later date," one official said.

'Firepower' Expensive In Detroit

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, April 4 (NYT) — Lee Iacocca is being paid a \$1.5-million cash bonus for joining Chrysler, as well as a base pay of \$30,000 monthly for serving as president and chief operating officer, the company's proxy statement to shareholders disclosed yesterday.

He also received an option to purchase 400,000 shares of Chrysler common at \$11.07 per share. The stock closed yesterday at \$10.46.

Chrysler reported a loss last year of \$204.6 million. Mr. Iacocca, who had been widely sought after his dismissal by Henry Ford 2d last June, was expected to add what Mr. Riccardo termed "firepower" to Chrysler. He joined the company last November. The proxy statement, which shows the company's chairman and chief executive officer, John Riccardo, also receives a monthly salary of \$30,000.

The size of the cash bonus, to be paid in installments this year and next, primarily reflects reimbursement for funds Mr. Iacocca forfeited by breaking his separation agreement with Ford. That agreement provided for payment of close to \$2 million to Mr. Iacocca if he did not go to work for a competitor.

The proxy statement also showed that Chrysler, which slashed its bonuses by 50 percent for 1977, paid no bonuses last year to its executives and management-level employees. However, there were considerable increases in salaries and other benefits for top management.

Mr. Riccardo was paid \$343,339 last year, 8 percent more than in 1977. Eugene Carver, who was replaced by Mr. Iacocca but does not terminate his relationship with the company until the end of the month, was paid \$308,429, an increase of 6.2 percent over 1977.

Mr. Iacocca, who has traditionally not been apologetic selectively, or in a discriminatory manner.

Last year, Britain imposed restrictions on the imports of black-and-white televisions from South Korea, which claimed that such action was discriminatory and besides being a misuse of Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as the most-favored-nation clause, whereby members of the trade body must be treated equally.

Curiously enough, Britain later came also to argue the other side. Speaking for Hong Kong, it protested a like selective action by Norway against the colony's textile exports.

A GATT spokesman in Geneva today confirmed that the complaints had not been resolved with Britain and Norway citing Article 19 and the affected countries arguing that this was being misinterpreted.

In Geneva, a trade source said that when Britain last year had cited Article 19 in imposing restrictions on TVs from South Korea: "People had been amazed... I mean nobody had thought it could be used as such, or that it was going to be."

There is nothing in Article 19 that specifically forbids selective action, as pointed out by the EEC.

Mr. Smith said that in the view of the EEC, and of most developed countries, there is nothing new in the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to prevent selective safeguard action. However, this interpretation of GATT rules, which govern more than four-fifths of world trade, is disputed and a still unresolved test case last year resulted in a study by GATT on how it has been applied in the past.

The result of the study showed that Article 19, or the safeguard provisions under current GATT duties.

The law extends the Treasury's authority to waive the penalty duties on about \$500 million worth of goods annually.

U.S. special trade negotiator Robert Strauss has indicated that he hopes to conclude the Geneva negotiations next week, although it appeared that a number of technical issues would not be resolved by that time.

China Gets \$100 Million
LONDON, April 4 (Reuters) — Standard Chartered Bank said today it has signed an agreement to provide the Bank of China with a direct loan of \$100 million. The loan is for five years with interest at half a point over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rates.

Jobless Off In Industry, Bonn Says

Industrial Output Is Steady in February

From Wire Dispatches
NUREMBERG, April 4 — West German unemployment dropped a sharp 15.6 percent in March from February and was off nearly 12 percent from a year ago, Josef Stigal, president of the Federal Labor Office reported today, putting the number of unemployed below the million-level for the first time since last November.

He stressed that the downturn amounting to 176,350 which put the current total at 957,710 in March — was not limited to the construction sector where, after a severe winter, activity is resuming momentum. Rather, he spoke of an across the board improvement in the labor situation affecting all sectors of industry.

He also noted that the number of vacant jobs registered at labor offices across the country rose 13.3 percent in March to 302,500 and was 35-percent higher than a year ago, giving evidence of a general economic revival.

Output Stable

Meanwhile, in Bonn, the Economics Ministry reported that provisional figures show that industrial production stabilized in February after registering a decline of 1.68 percent in January.

The production index was unchanged at 117 (base 1970) with the January figure revised down from 118. In December, the index was revised to 119, the ministry said.

The unchanged February index largely resulted from an improvement in the building trade following declines at the beginning of the year due to severe winter conditions. Taking figures for the first two months of 1979 compared with November-December 1978, there was a 2-percent decline in manufacturing output and a 1.5-percent fall in processing industries, with practically all sectors affected.

Raw materials, producer products and consumer goods all showed a 2-percent decline, capital investment goods production was down 1.5 percent while foodstuffs slipped 1 percent during the two-month period.

This year's two-month comparison with the corresponding year-ago period showed a 1-percent rise in manufacturing, 1.5 percent in processing industries, and 3 percent in raw materials and producer products, the ministry said. Capital investment and consumer sector output was unchanged, while the building trade output was down 12 percent.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank reported that its reserves declined 800 million Deutsche marks to 87.2 billion DM in the week ended March 31.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Italy			
Year	Snia Viscosa	1978	1977
Revenue	705,000	632,000	
Loss	79,200	47,100	

Olivetti			
Year	Revenue	1978	1977
Revenue	718,500	N.A.	
Profits	2,100	5,300	

(Figures in Italian lire)
Britannia

Consolidated Gold Fields			
Year	Revenue	1978	1977
Revenue	45,000	33,900	
Per Share	0.1448	0.1185	

(Figures in Sterling)

Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc.

and

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Market Analysis

U.S. Price Plans Boost Oil Stocks

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ) — If President Carter's eventual energy proposals follow the trail indicated by disclosures from administration sources, investors in oil stocks should find their recent enthusiasm further bolstered as the potential thrust decontrol could give to oil-company profits over the next several years is significant, analysts estimate.

The more hopeful are not waiting for the official word, even though the anticipated move toward crude-oil price decontrol is expected to be part of a complicated and controversial process that will have to reckon with Congress in some phases. Stocks of such domestic oils as Getty, Marathon, Union Oil and Amerasia Hess were particularly strong yesterday following reports of what the administration will propose (IHT, April 4).

But, "the important question for investors is whether the administration will make crude-oil decontrol contingent on congressional passage of the windfall-profits tax," says Bruce Lazier, of Faine Webber, "or whether the two issues will be presented as related but separate matters."

There is also some question whether the president will include in his energy message a plow-back provision, which would allow oil companies to avoid part of the proposed tax as an incentive for new exploration and development.

'Oil-Off' Action

"Investors may interpret the president's silence on a plow-back negatively," Mr. Lazier says, "forgetting that Congress would have to approve any windfall-profits tax. This would be an erroneous reading of the situation, we think, since chances

for a tax are low, in the first place, and would be accompanied by Senator Long's plow-back provision in the second place."

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which handles tax proposals. Mr. Lazier believes that if a profits tax is enacted, "it will have a decent plow-back provision."

Investor hopes for decontrol center on "old oil" from fields in production before early 1973. Administration sources this week indicated Mr. Carter plans letting old-oil prices rise.

"If the president makes decontrol contingent on a windfall profits tax, I doubt Congress will do anything," says Mr. Lazier. However, he believes chances are good that decontrol will be set in motion as a separate action, leaving the tax proposal up to Congress. That, he says, would be "positive for the domestic companies."

His recommendations have focused on domestic oils, including Getty, Amerasia Hess, Occidental, Atlantic-Richfield and Union Oil, for reasons other than possible decontrol. Except for Mobil, he has been recommending sale of internationals on price strength. "The internationals should do well," he says, "but we like the smaller companies because we think returns could be higher with only marginally more risk."

Blyth Eastman Dillon has been recommending domestics also, including Continental, Phillips, Union, Atlantic Richfield, Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of Indiana. Among the internationals, Blyth recommends Mobil, Royal Dutch and Exxon.

LME to Trade Nickel; Producers Upset

LONDON, April 4 (AP-DJ) — The London Metal Exchange will begin trading nickel futures April 23, seven months after setting up what has become an active market in aluminum futures.

And just as aluminum producers opposed the contract in their metal, nickel producers are upset, too. Both believe futures trading undermines their control over prices and destabilize markets by attracting speculators.

Toronto-based Inco, the world's largest nickel producer, said that "the introduction of speculative buying and selling could increase price volatility and cause major difficulties to consumers and producers faced with investment decisions during periods of rapidly rising or falling prices. Assured sources of supply of nickel to consumers could be at risk in the long term."

Amex Nickel said it does not believe that "trading... is in the best interests of the industry as a whole and for this reason does not support such an action."

Hedging Facility 'Necessary' — But officials of the exchange, which also trades copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc for immediate and future delivery, went ahead and created what exchanges chairman Ian Foster called "the hedging facilities that are so necessary in today's business climate."

Nickel prices have climbed 35 percent since last fall, largely because a continuing strike at Inco cut "excess" supplies that had been depressing prices for years. Nickel is widely used to make stainless and heat-resistant steels.

Mr. Foster believes that metal merchants will be major users of the new market. At least some producers, notably those in developing countries, are expected to use the market, too. For them, the market means they can continue to mine nickel regardless of demand for it because LME members may buy it

and stockpile it, no ed John Becker, chairman of an exchange subcommittee that established the nickel market. Members of the exchange and their clients hold considerable stocks of all the metals traded there.

Exchange officials say they would like to see about 2,500 metric tons (5.5 million pounds) of stocks in about six months. The pace at which the market will attract such stocks partly depends on how soon the Inco strike ends. Stocks will not begin to accumulate before July 23, when the first of the three-month contracts comes due. Each contract calls for delivery of six metric tons, or 13,224 pounds, of metal.

Although the current tightness of supplies may slow the accumulation of nickel stocks, the recent sharply higher prices should attract speculators to the market, officials believe. "We welcome it," said Mr. Foster, who noted that speculators and others outside the metals business account for about 20 percent of the volume in each of the exchange's six current markets.

Ban Hurt Zurich Bourse
ZURICH, April 4 (Reuters) — Prices fell 3.4 percent and turnover dropped 12 percent on the Zurich bourse last year, largely due to the ban on foreign investment in Swiss securities, the bourse said today. The ban was in effect from February 1978 to last January.

For companies which carry out a revaluation of their balance sheets before next Dec. 31, up to 10 percent of the resulting increase in their industrial investment will be tax-deductible in 1979 and 1980.

Companies with less than 2,000 employees and engaged in research will be able to write down 50 percent of the value of capital investment in the first year of the investment. These firms will also be eligible for special "innovative" bonuses to cover expenses incurred in the development of their products or processes.

Prices Gain Amid Active NYSE Trade

Automakers Are Hurt By Teamsters' Strike

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were broadly higher in active trading late this afternoon after institutions moved aggressively. But profit-taking was hindering the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 7 points at the outset, was ahead 3.29 points to 871.62 at 3 p.m. The closely watched average soared 13.08 points yesterday.

Advances led declines 847 to 487, while the five-hour NYSE turnover amounted to about 34.96 million shares, up from the 27.20 traded during the corresponding period yesterday and compared to 38.62 million during yesterday's full session.

Analysts said the heavy turnover indicated institutions were busy. Scores of the big investors were heartened recently that the market did not crumble in the face of adverse news.

Investors showed little immediate sign of concern over the labor dispute that has closed down much of the nation's trucking industry and is pushing the auto industry closer to a complete shutdown as supplies of critical parts become short. Auto company officials said car production could grind to a halt within days unless the dispute is resolved.

A number of oil issues showed strength after a report that analysts believe the stocks would be good buys if President Carter goes through with energy plans. Marathon Oil, Indiana Standard, Cities Service, Atlantic Richfield, Union Oil, Texaco and Continental Oil were higher at one time.

General Public Utilities, the holding company that owns the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, was active most of the day following blocks of 100,000 shares at 14 1/2 and 118,300 shares at 14 1/4. The stock has fallen 3 1/2 points since the accident at the plant.

Prices were higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 1.47 at 181.32 an hour before the close.

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البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود
Saudi International Bank
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Accounts at 31 December 1978

	1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Authorised Share Capital	50,000	25,000
Issued Share Capital	25,000	25,000
Reserves	2,763	1,321
Deposits	447,929	381,348
Loans, less general provision	150,782	69,538
Total assets	487,664	416,495
Operating Profit before taxation and general provision against loans	3,727	1,964
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,442	556

Board of Directors

H.E. Sheikh Mohammed Alkhalil,
Chairman,
Minister of Finance and National Economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
Edgar C. Felton,
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer;
H.E. Sheikh Khalid M. Alqasbi,
Vice-Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency;
Dr. Mahmoud R. Jada,
Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of the Saudi Fund for Development;
H.E. Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Shurki,
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of the Riyad Bank Limited;
The Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien of Louthbury, G.B.E., P.C.,
Retired Governor of the Bank of England;
John M. Meyer, Jr., K.B.E.,
Retired Chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York;
Pierre Ledoux,
Chairman of Banque Nationale de Paris.

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Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia),
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris,
Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1978 can be obtained from The Secretary, Saudi International Bank, P.O. Box 118, London EC2A 1TB. Telephone: 01-479 1111.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12-Month Stock										Slc.		O/yse		12-Month Stock										Slc.		O/yse	
High	Low	Div.	In % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3-m.	Prev	High	Low	Div.	In % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3-m.	Prev						
1394	40	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2294	1584	1604	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1395	42	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2295	1585	1605	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1396	43	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2296	1586	1606	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1397	44	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2297	1587	1607	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1398	45	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2298	1588	1608	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1399	46	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2299	1589	1609	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1400	47	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2300	1590	1610	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1401	48	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2301	1591	1611	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1402	49	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2302	1592	1612	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1403	50	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2303	1593	1613	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1404	51	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2304	1594	1614	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1405	52	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2305	1595	1615	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1406	53	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2306	1596	1616	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1407	54	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2307	1597	1617	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1408	55	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2308	1598	1618	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1409	56	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2309	1599	1619	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1410	57	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2310	1600	1620	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1411	58	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2311	1601	1621	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1412	59	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2312	1602	1622	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1413	60	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2313	1603	1623	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1414	61	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2314	1604	1624	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1415	62	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2315	1605	1625	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1416	63	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2316	1606	1626	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1417	64	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2317	1607	1627	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1418	65	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2318	1608	1628	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1419	66	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2319	1609	1629	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1420	67	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2320	1610	1630	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1421	68	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2321	1611	1631	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1422	69	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2322	1612	1632	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1423	70	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2323	1613	1633	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1424	71	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2324	1614	1634	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1425	72	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2325	1615	1635	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1426	73	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2326	1616	1636	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1427	74	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2327	1617	1637	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1428	75	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2328	1618	1638	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1429	76	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2329	1619	1639	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1430	77	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2330	1620	1640	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1431	78	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2331	1621	1641	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1432	79	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2332	1622	1642	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1433	80	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2333	1623	1643	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1434	81	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2334	1624	1644	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1435	82	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2335	1625	1645	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1436	83	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2336	1626	1646	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1437	84	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2337	1627	1647	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1438	85	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2338	1628	1648	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1439	86	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2339	1629	1649	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1440	87	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2340	1630	1650	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1441	88	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2341	1631	1651	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1442	89	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2342	1632	1652	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1443	90	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2343	1633	1653	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1444	91	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2344	1634	1654	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1445	92	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2345	1635	1655	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1446	93	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2346	1636	1656	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1447	94	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2347	1637	1657	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1448	95	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2348	1638	1658	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1449	96	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2349	1639	1659	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1450	97	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2350	1640	1660	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1451	98	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2351	1641	1661	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1452	99	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2352	1642	1662	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1453	100	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2353	1643	1663	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1454	101	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2354	1644	1664	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1455	102	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2355	1645	1665	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1456	103	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2356	1646	1666	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1457	104	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2357	1647	1667	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1458	105	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2358	1648	1668	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1459	106	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2359	1649	1669	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1460	107	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2360	1650	1670	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1461	108	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2361	1651	1671	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1462	109	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2362	1652	1672	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1463	110	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2363	1653	1673	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16							
1464	111	5.00	4.0	5.1	3	11	794	794	16		2364	1654	167														

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
11725 Adifibi	518	174	18	

Closing Prices April 3, 1979

2291 Tor. Dm. Bk.	\$22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 + 1/2
1600 Torstar B.	\$18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4 + 3/4
4730 Trans. A.	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

(Silver in pence per Troy ounce)
April 6, 1977

Paris Commodities

1100 Fed Ind A	85%	5%	54%—	1/2
3100 Francom	100%	10%	10%+	1/2

AKZO	30.20	Guinness	1.88	Today Prev. NYSE National
Alford Halls	128.20	Newker-Sidd	2.48	
		Hurlton Row	6.17 1/2	

	Swiss Franc	Italian Lira	French Franc
1970	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100
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2057	100	100	100
2058	100	100	100
2059	100	100	100
2060	100	100	100
2061	100	100	

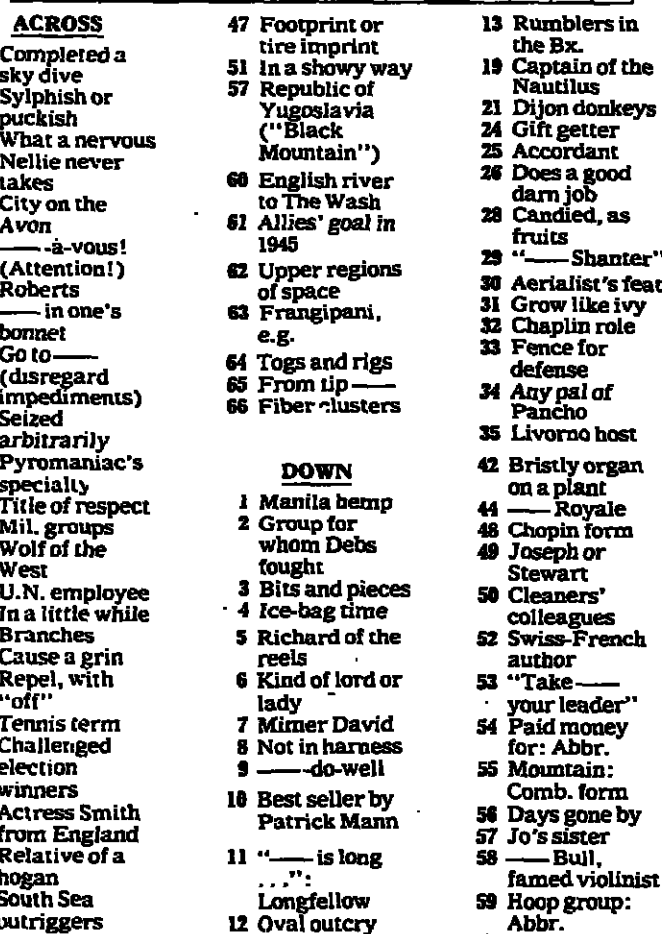
Sol. Chem. and	2496	Finder	166.00	High	Low	3 yrs.	N.C.
Solvay	2425	Generalil	40,500.00	—	—	57.82	+0.27
Un. Miners	1220	IFI	2,250.00	—	—	63.99	+0.79
		14-1000	295.00	—	—		

NEW YORK (AP)—		Closing Prices April 4, 1979				Perlbom	
The following list is a							274 22
selected National Secu-							104 1
		Crowd	17 18	InBlwsh	94 104	Pinkrt	294 30

Hoescht	164.00	Aquatholne	320.00
Karlstedt	46.38	BSN	515.00
Kreuzhof	330.00	Corretour	1,808.00
	241.00		

[illegible]

By Eugene T. Maleska

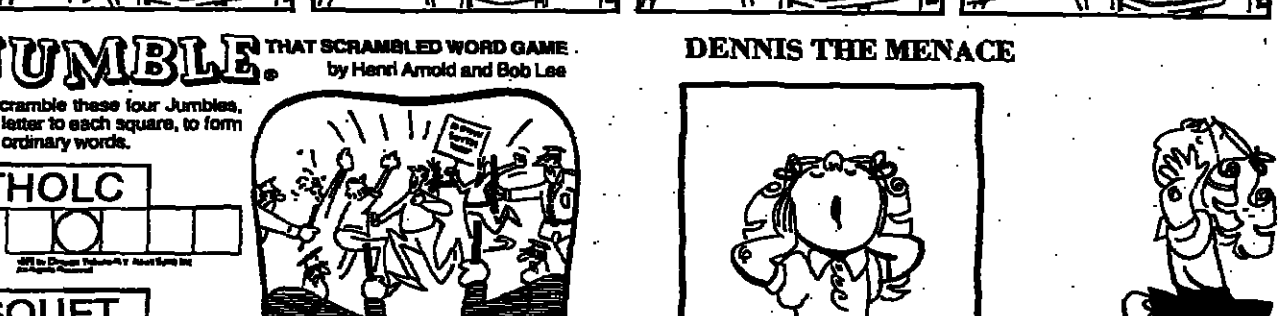


ALGARKVE	5	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	11	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	18	41	Overcast	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy		
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	19	58	Cloudy		
ATHENS	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy		
BEIRUT	19	66	Overcast	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast		
BELGRADE	18	64	Fair	MUNICH	4	43	Cloudy		
BERLIN	16	52	Overcast	NEW YORK	8	48	Cloudy		
BRUSSELS	4	39	Overcast	NICE	14	57	Cloudy		
BUCAREST	10	50	Overcast	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy		
BUDAPEST	16	55	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	Showers		
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast		
COPENHAGEN	9	49	Fair	ROME	1	31	Cloudy		
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast	SOFIA	16	50	Overcast		
DUBLIN	11	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Mist		
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	21	69	Cloudy		
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	2	28	Overcast		
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	TKYO	12	54	Cloudy		
GENEVA	4	40	Overcast	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy		
HELSINKI	2	34	Mist	VIENNA	14	52	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL	14	54	Showers	WARSAW	11	52	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	1	32	Rain		
LISBON	12	55	Showers	ZURICH	7	48	Cloudy		
LONDON	6	43	Mist						
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair						

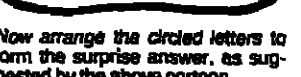
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT)

(c) Unifonda.....	DM 17.30	b = Bid Change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit. S/S =
(d) Unifrenda.....	DM 38.25	Stack Sells: ** = Ex RTS; *S = Suspended;
(e) Unispecial I	DM 61.30	N.C. = Not communicated; u = * = Redemat

Price - Ex-Coupon.



Print and



**accused of body snatching
A GRAVE CHARGE**

*I'm getting in touch.



Reviewed by David Gordon

BRIDGE _____ *By Alan Truscot*

By Alan Truscott

spades doubled, which was made exactly. South could judge the distribution. Knowing that the heart suit was probably divided 8-1, he could have won the opening heart.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East
Pass	Pass	4♥
Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

NORTH
 ♣652
 ♥43
 ♦KQ108
 ♠AK74

WEST (D)
 ♠K10883
 ♥7
 ♦J884
 ♣J106

EAST
 ♣QJ785
 ♥A
 ♦Q853

SOUTH
 ♠AQJ74
 ♥AK
 ♦A753
 ♣82

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	
Pass	Pass	Pass	
DDL	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart seven.

Art Buchwald

Is There a Hugger
In the White House?

WASHINGTON — When President Carter flew back last weekend from his political trip to Wisconsin he was very depressed. "I didn't go very well, did I?" he said to Jerry Rafshoon, his administrative aide in charge of Image-Making.

"I thought it went very well," Rafshoon said. "The crowds were warm, and the fund-raising was a big success." "But nobody hugged me," Mr. Carter said. "I didn't know you wanted to be hugged," Rafshoon said. "Sad! Always hugs me," Carter said. "So does Begin. Why can't my own people hug me?"

"Midwesterners don't hug people, Mr. President. Only Middle East leaders do that."

"How do I know the Democrats in Wisconsin are really behind me if they don't hug me?"

"They're behind you, but you're president of the United States. The people in Wisconsin would feel they were being too forward if they hugged you. It would be like a Welshman hugging the Queen of England."

"Well, I think it's nice to be hugged by someone. I don't think we would have ever gotten a peace treaty if Sadat, Begin and I hadn't hugged each other."

"I'm sorry, Mr. President. I didn't know you felt that way about it. If I had known, I would have had one of our advance people in Wisconsin find someone to hug you."

Blaze Melts the 'Beatles'

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A fire at the Hollywood Wax Museum caused an estimated \$300,000 damage to the building and wax effigies of stars on Tuesday. There were no injuries. Fire officials said the blaze, of unknown origin, destroyed two exhibits, including one of the Beatles.

"It wouldn't have the same meaning if it was planned. When Sadat and Begin used to hug me they did it on impulse. They really wanted to hug me. If you had arranged it, it wouldn't have meant the same thing."

"Mr. President, there are thousands of people in Wisconsin who would give their eyeteeth to hug you. I saw it when I was walking with you. But they were afraid that if they tried it the Secret Service would cloak them over the head."

"I understand that. But the governor of Wisconsin could have hugged me when I got off the plane."

"He's a Republican, Mr. President. He could have gotten himself in a lot of trouble if he had been photographed hugging you."

"That didn't stop Sadat and Begin. They had a lot more to lose hugging me than the governor of Wisconsin. How does it look for my image if the governor of one of the most important states in the upcoming elections doesn't want to hug me?"

"We can't make a Republican governor hug you, Mr. President. But rest assured that the next Democratic governor who greets you will give you a big bear hug, or he won't get a federal nickel for his state."

"I don't want Jerry Brown to hug me," Carter said. "Don't worry about that, Mr. President. Brown won't even hug his own father."

"On the other hand," said Rafshoon, "if we could get Teddy Kennedy to hug you, it might stop all these rumors that he's after your job."

"That's good thinking, Jerry. How do we do it?"

"We could tell him that we'll support his health bill in exchange for a hug on the White House lawn."

"Who is meeting us at Andrews Air Force Base when we land?" the president wanted to know.

"Vice President Fritz Mondale."

"What do you think, Jerry?"

"I don't believe he should hug you after you return from just a trip to Wisconsin. It will look too much like a put-up job."

By Margery Salfr

PARIS (IHT) — In Paris, where he has lived for the last 28 years and now is in political exile, Julio Cortazar is regularly accosted on the street by Latin Americans who recognize him. In his native Argentina, posters portraying the best-selling author, cigarette dangling from his mouth, are sold alongside those of James Dean and Marlon Brando. (Cortazar is in fact probably best known to the U.S. public in a Hollywood context, as the author of the story from which Antonioni made his film "Blow-Up").

An encounter with Cortazar makes all the literary gossip surrounding him comprehensible. He is larger-than-life: 6 feet, 5 inches tall, looking more 40ish than his 1914 birthdate would make possible, dark hair falling over widely set blue eyes, a neatly trimmed beard, just "arty" enough to define him as an intellectual.

As a writer, Cortazar first received international recognition in 1963 with the publication of his novel "Hopscotch" (Gregory Rabassa's English translation received the National Book Award). "Hopscotch" recounts the existential and metaphysical search of, not surprisingly, an Argentine writer living in Paris and later, Buenos Aires. It is a search that encompasses nights of jazz and vodka, intellectual discussions concerning the whole of Western culture, Bohemian goings-on, "happenings," and descents into Parisian low life.

Political Novel

Cortazar's latest novel, "Manual for Manuel," recently published by Pantheon Books, largely abandons the intellectual isolation of "Hopscotch" and enters into contemporary reality. The subject is the kidnapping of a diplomat — is political, as is the form of the novel, where the fictitious space is continually violated by newspaper clippings portraying the horrors of repression.

It is a book that reflects the personal political commitment Cortazar has felt ever since a 1961 visit to Cuba. "Given one system, the capitalist system, which promotes inequality," Cortazar explains, "and another system, the socialist, which at least has as its goal a form of equality, I had to opt for the latter."

Today, a large part of Cortazar's time is given over to the defense of human rights and to opposition to the military regimes in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. However, he resists attempts by "militants" to dictate the type of literature he should produce. "My personal political commitment in no way means that I have given up my rights as an author. At the same time that I have written political charged works, I have also always written, and will continue to write, essays, poetry and short stories that have nothing to do with politics."

Short Stories

It is, perhaps, above all for these short stories that Cortazar is known. "End of the Game," "Blow-Up and Other Stories," "All Fires the Fire" are considered by some critics as among the finest of their genre to be written in this century.

Manual
for
Cortazar

ten in this century. The stories contained in these books largely fall into the category of "fantasy," where apparently normal situations somehow go astray and we enter into a space where anything can occur.

Cortazar writes with the suspense mastery of Poe (whom he translated into Spanish), and by the time he is finished, the most innocuous of situations — putting on a turn-of-the-century sweater, for instance — can take on terrifying dimensions. His writing is not easy, yet it seems to appeal to a wide audience. You can't complain when in the same month you have a novel that appears in English and a book of short stories that appears in French, and all the while you keep writing in Spanish.

Entering Cortazar's large studio apartment near the old Les Halles district, one notices the wall to wall books. Cortazar is also a reader — of everything, from philosophy to Jung to Tolstoy. He is also an aesthete, and when this is combined with his imagination, the most banal accumulation of objects along the street — even those recently provided by striking garbage collectors — becomes for him a work of art.

Jazz

But Cortazar's first love is music. If reincarnation exists, Cortazar hopes to come back as a musician. "Specifically as a jazz musician," he clarified, "and more specifically still as a trumpeter," which he actually is for his own amusement, "or as a saxophonist, the alto sax, that is playing those instruments that reached the ashtray in the hands and lips of Louis Armstrong and Charlie Parker, both of whom have been the subject of texts by Cortazar."

Cortazar has a sense of humor that runs from the black to the childlike. Evidence of the latter are the "toys" which dot his apartment — curious little games or objects he has collected from around the world and doll-like creatures of all varieties.

They are neatly arranged, suggesting that this writer who fills rooms with surrealist visions and Bohemian scenes is, in his own life,

Author Cortazar: "Censorship is a form of genocide."

meticulously orderly, paternal and prudent. "I have absolutely no regard," he stated vehemently, "for people who think that liberty and the 'poetic life' mean living in a dirty room because it's 'bohemian' to put things in their place. When I first came to Paris, I had my fill of those so-called 'Bohemian' flats, and I soon learned that what you find there is not freedom, but only sadness and servitude."

This does not impede Cortazar from being openly superstitious, extremely sensitive to uncanny coincidences, and not the slightest bit disrespectful of magic. Cortazar, who, suspiciously, is allergic to garlic, is as well an accomplished "vampiologist," well known in those strange little Parisian stores that specialize in such things.

"The science of criminology has shown without a doubt," he affirms, "that vampires not only live in the legend of Dracula or of the 'living dead.' There are vampires who are beings as real as you or me, that is there are real people who, for psychological or biological reasons, feel a perverse attraction to blood and who need blood to live. The most famous case is the vampire of Dusseldorf in the 1920s or '30s, who drank the blood of numerous women, always raping them at the same time."

Censorship

Changing directions, Cortazar begins to discuss a subject that is very much on his mind: censorship. His latest book of short stories has been banned in his native country.

"There are two kinds of exile," he explains, "Right now, I'm in physical exile. I cannot return to Argentina. But that's my problem. If on the other hand, my books are banned in Argentina, there are 22 million people who are separated from an author, and if you multiply that, one author by 50 or 60 exiled authors, that's a virtual cultural genocide. Cortazar paused, and then added his voice taking on intensity. "Censorship is a form of genocide and it is the clearest sign of a Fascist-style dictatorship — and that, above all, is what I'd like you to say in your article."

PEOPLE: Ormandy to Vacate
Philadelphia Podium

Engene Ormandy, 79, has asked to be relieved of his post as music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra at the end of the 1979-80 season. The maestro said he would end his 44-year term at an August concert at Saratoga, N.Y. In 1980, "After my 80th birthday season I have agreed to participate in a number of weeks of subsequent Philadelphia Orchestra seasons and will appear with other orchestras in the United States and abroad," Ormandy said.

Russian world chess champion Anatoli Karpov visited Bobby Fischer's hometown of New York, and said he would like "to meet" the reclusive American who formerly held the international title. Mayor Edward Koch, who welcomed Karpov to City Hall, called upon his Brooklynite Fischer to end his seven-year self-imposed retirement and play Karpov. "Wherever you are, Bobby, come back and defend us," Koch said. Karpov was en route to a match in Toronto.

Karpov will compete in the third interzonal chess tournament in Tilburg, the Netherlands, Nov. 1-16. The organizers said the Soviet Chess Federation in Moscow had confirmed that Karpov would take part along with two other leading Soviet grand masters not yet named. The participation of Karpov and promises to take part by international grandmasters like Timman of the Netherlands, Bent Larsen of Denmark and Vladimir Kert of Czechoslovakia means the tournament will be recognized as an international chess federation contest, the organizing committee said.

Denmark's Queen Margrethe II and Prince Consort Henrik encountered some of Austria's imperial past when they visited the Spanish Riding School and the Imperial Treasury Chamber in Vienna. Queen Margrethe and her party also paid visits to the parliament and Vienna's city hall. Their four-day visit to Austria will end with a tour through Salzburg.

Princess Christina of Sweden left Leningrad for home, ending a one-week stay in the Soviet Union that included visits to the Bolshoi ballet and dance school in Moscow. She also visited the Hermitage art gallery in Leningrad.

Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton, 66, is in stable condition at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, where she is being treated for pneumonia. Miss Hutton inherited \$43 million in 1933 and came known as "The poor little rich girl." She was admitted to a hospital as Barbara Hutton after the name she picked up from the seventh husband, Vietnam prince Raymond Donatien Chammassak.

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Divorce attorney Marvin Michelson worked his way through school as a process server, but nearly met his match in Jagger. Michelson represented Jagger in a divorce suit for \$14,000 a month in support money and \$10 million in community property. He's been suing Jagger for three weeks to serve papers, and one of his agents has got the case started in New York. Says Michelson, "Mike is for the toughest person I ever had to serve. He wears disguises. He's up unannounced all over the place and he always has an army bodyguards." Jagger dropped papers as though burned, but touched them, and legally, that process served, says Michelson.

When Frank Sinatra flies, doesn't fly coach — so why shouldn't he go first class when does a concert? Blue Eyes is in a 15-minute ceremony at Resorts International Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., April 12-13, and he won't be the only star on the stage. He demanded, and got \$48,000. Boiesendortt says grand piano to back up his voice. The 9-foot-6-inch ivory and mahogany instrument boasts nine keys in the bass and is believed to be the most diverse of performers. It was given to the hotel by Oscar Peterson to play in a 15-minute concert at the Resorts International Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., April 12-13, and he won't be the only star on the stage. He demanded, and got \$48,000. Boiesendortt says grand piano to back up his voice. The 9-foot-6-inch ivory and mahogany instrument boasts nine keys in the bass and is believed to be the most diverse of performers. 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